The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4474. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation,)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

HAS PERFORMED MORE CURES,

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,

HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester Penn.:

. . . .

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will we sustained. I do this more cheerfully, as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who nad tried them, and whose favorable mention of these bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it, with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless. I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach, by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service. Yours truly,

A. M. SPANGLER.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor of the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

RESPECTED SIR: I have been troubled with dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single bottle $1, or a half-dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)
Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA AT THIS PORT.

The London Times on Overtrading with America.

It Predicts Reaction and Disaster, and Advises Caution.

Progress of the Revolution in Spain.

Contradictory and Dubious Character of the Official News.

Meeting of the French Cabinet to Consider Mexican Affairs.

The Time Not Arrived for the Removal of the French Troops.

The Royal Mail steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th January, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *St. George*, from New-York, arrived at Greenock on the 13th.

The steamships *Etna* and *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 13th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The London Times Renews its Attacks on American Credit.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

We cannot be surprised that the caution against an undue extension of a trade proceeding on a credit basis, which we lately addressed to exporters to America, should be treated in some quarters as wholly unnecessary. Those who are in the business are, of course, unwilling that a doubt should be thrown upon the permanency of its profitableness, and they are sure to find plenty to back them in the unbelief which is so grateful to their hopes. All sorts of sinister interpretations of what are, after all, mere commonplace warnings can be hazarded, and political prejudices can be freely introduced to disturb the consideration of a purely economic question. We shall be very glad, indeed, if our caution proves unnecessary through more circumspection on the part of our exporting merchants, and, however unpleasant may be the character of a false prophet, we are ready to be persuaded that our vaticinations were wholly uncalled for; we must, however, request that we be confuted with facts such as those we appealed to in support of our exhortation to caution. Our analysis of the American trade was made on the trade and navigation returns issued by the Board of Trade, and until their accuracy is disproved by some authority of equal weight we must abide by them. It is no doubt easy to allege facts in contradiction to these returns; men may, with a pardonable daring, declare that the counter-statement is "established" as soon as it is made: but the world is sceptical, and the suggestion of an anonymous correspondent is not generally accepted as perfect proof. Now, what are the facts? It is not denied by any one that since the reëstablishment of peace in America there has been an enormous increase in the exportation of commodities to the Union. This was what was to be expected. The close of the war left the markets absolutely denuded of stock, and, thanks in a great measure to the exaggerated currency within the States, the prices of goods were fabulously high. Accordingly, we find that in the month of October, 1865, there was an increase over the corresponding month of 1864 of more than two millions in the value of produce exported to the Union, the actual figures being £2,510,750 and £496,500 respectively. The exact increase in the month of November cannot be stated, because it has not yet been published by the Board of Trade; but the total increase in our export trade during the month was £3,500,000., and an analysis of the principal items as given shows that the great increase occurred in the trade with the United States. We need not go over again figures which are within everybody's reach, and the chief of which may be found in our impression of Tuesday; but the conclusion is that the excess of the value of exports to America in November, 1865, over November, 1864, was the same as in October, or two millions sterling. The shipping returns of the port of Liverpool show that there was a similar increase in December, but this we will leave for the present entirely out of consideration. It is enough that in two months there was an increase of four millions in the value of our exports to the Union. What is there to show on the other side? Again we refer to the Board of Trade returns, and find that in the single article of wheat there was a falling off in the value of imports from the States in the first ten months of the year of £3,097,000—a falling off due simply to a decline of production in the Union; and that in the matter of meal there was a falling off of £875,000. The decline continued in the month of November, when the importation of wheat from the States was 194,000 cwt. less than in 1864, but this, too, we may leave out of account. We may neglect in the same way petroleum, and some lesser articles which make up an important total, and pass on to bullion and specie, and we find again from the trade returns that the decline in the value imported was £2,300,000. If, then, we add together the increase in values exported and the decrease in values imported, we arrive at a balance of £10,272,000 against the United States, as compared with the trade of 1864. But we are assured that all this is met by the increased value in the cotton imported. One nameless authority puts down the value of the cotton imported from America within the last year as thirteen millions; another declares that sum to be the value of the cotton sent over to us in the last three months, and critics credulous of everything which tells for themselves, accept those statements as established. If they were, they would be irrelevant, for the question turns upon the comparison of imported values, and not upon their absolute amounts; upon the difference between 1865 and 1864, not upon the total of the last twelve months. But what is the truth? We refer again to the Board of Trade returns, and find the computed value of the cotton imported from the United States up to the 31st of October to be £2,535,000 in 1865, against £1,604,000 in 1864, an increase of £931,000. The value of the cotton imported in November has not been made up, but the excess in quantity over 1864 was 163,000 cwt., which at twenty pence per lb. (the price in the Liverpool market has varied from 18 to 21 pence) would be worth about £1,500,000. There is, therefore, to be deducted from the sum of £10,272,000 which we have already arrived at a sum of £2,431,000, leaving a balance of a little less than eight millions against the Union. As to the cotton imported in December, nobody knows what its value is, but if we take the excess over December, 1864, at two millions instead of a million and a half, as in November, we are probably rating it at its full value; and as we must, on the other hand, take into account the excess of exports to the Union in the same month, which we have seen reason to value at two millions, the balance against the Union remains the same, eight millions as before. This sum agrees to a remarkable extent with the estimate of our Philadelphian correspondent, based on the Custom-house returns of the Union, that the balance on the year against the States amounted to fifty million dollars.

No one pretends that the whole of this trade balance of eight millions remains due from the merchants of New-York to the shippers of our midland and north-western counties. A great part must still be inscribed on the credit and debit sides of their respective ledgers, but much may be accounted for by investments made here in the government and railway securities of the Union. We have no wish to undervalue five-twenties and railway debentures, but the effect on the money market of the increasing indebtedness of the Union to persons here is unaffected by the form the indebtedness takes. If we are to provide within a few months eight millions for debtors in the States, a few more millions for Brazil, a couple of millions or so for the Argentine Republic, some millions for Peru, and by and by Chili, an indefinite number for Turkey, for Italy, for Austria, for Egypt, and for every other government—autocratic or republican—in the world; if, in addition to this, the new facilities for embarking money in business induce every man who saves to become a partner in some manufacturing or trading company, why, it is not surprising that the rate of discount should reach eight per cent., or that Consols should fall to 87. And these are the ultimate facts which justify and demand caution on the part of every trader. We are going too fast. We are living in a highly oxygenated atmosphere, and though the sensation may be pleasant as long as it lasts, the consumption of fuel is much too rapid, and must be followed by a reaction. It may be that warning will be in vain, and that wisdom will, as old, cry aloud in the streets, no man regarding; but it cannot be the part of a patriot to abstain from uttering a caution; still less to flatter with vain hopes those who are rushing along unthinking of the issue.

FURTHER CONTRADICTIONS OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE TIMES.

London Times' City Article, Jan. 11.

Subjoined are letters regarding the American trade, in which the writers suggest that the statement that the receipts of produce from America are singularly small, must be considered erroneous in face of the cotton arrivals that have lately taken place. Such, however, is not the case. The arrivals of cotton during the past few weeks have been of a rather exceptional character, and such as no careful observer would take as a basis of permanent calculation. But, setting aside that point, even if there were a prospect of their continuance they would still be far from approaching a normal total, and if the extraordinary price of the article is to be taken into account, so also must we look at the proportionate increase in the price of the manufactured goods we have sent out. During the quarter ended the 31st ult. the quantity of manufactured goods consigned by us to New-York and the other principal ports was nearly six times as great as in the corresponding quarter of last year, and the value of these goods, consisting of cotton, wool, silk and flax, was augmented beyond all normal rates by the extreme cost of the raw material, of which we still receive such inadequate supply. Looking at these circumstances, and also at the equally enormous shipments we have simultaneously made to the United States of foreign silks, dress-stuffs, laces, and embroidery, for which we require returns in the shape of either cash or produce, to enable us to discharge our liabilities on the continent, it will appear that our receipts, even including the partial revival as regards cotton, have still been "singularly small." It is quite possible the majority of our shippers may have obtained adequate remittances, but it seems certain that if such be the case the means for those remittances must have been partly acquired by the sale of securities on this side, and that a corresponding augmentation of debt must have taken place. The thing to be borne in mind is that in whatever form this debt may be represented its interest and the possibility of its rapid increase should, with all the light of experience, be carefully watched by every sound merchant and capitalist. To the unthinking herd of speculators, commercial or financial, the simple hint even of the possibility of approaching danger will, of course, be a signal for raving denial. It was so in the year preceding the railway crash, it was so when ten years later the Glasgow celebrities in a public meeting denounced all who asserted there had been overtrading, and that the Western Bank of Scotland had incurred any culpability; and it will be an ugly sign if from this date there should be similar sensitiveness on the question of our business relations across the Atlantic. At the same time, one thing is certain—namely, that not only every respectable merchant but every real well-wisher to the steady intercourse of the two countries will welcome every attempt to draw the attention of the mass of the people on each side, not to delusive pictures of illimitable prosperity, but to the actual difficulties that lie before them:

JAN. 10.

SIR: I think there has been a very important fact ignored both in your City Article of the 8th inst. and in the leading article of yesterday, in regard to our trade with America, which requires correction; and, believing as I do, that it has been only an oversight on your part, as no doubt you have only one desire to represent everything fairly to the public, I take the liberty of calling your attention thereto.

You have entirely omitted the imports of cotton into Liverpool for the last few months of 1865, which have amounted to 196,149 bales, (since Oct. 6 to Dec. 31) which, taken at the price of 20d. per pound, (which is considerably below the average,) shows a total sterling value received from America of £7,682,502 to the credit of the American trade.

Hoping you will insert this in your first impression,
I am your obedient servant, W. M. C.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

SIR: False commercial views which lead to alarm are like a false alarm of fire in a crowded theatre, only of far wider injury, and I trust to your sense of what is due to the commercial public, which attaches so much weight to all that falls from your pen, to insert the following remarks:

"I find the value of enumerated exports from Great Britain to the United States in 1864 and 1865 for the 11 months of each year to be £13,300,000 and £14,900,000 respectively, showing an increase of £1,600,000 in 1865 over 1864, and it must be remembered that the last few months of 1864 were months of unusual commercial depression, and restriction of business, so that the increase cannot be considered as indicating any unhealthy expansion of trade in this direction. It is quite true that we have received less corn, flour, petroleum, and gold and silver by about £6,500,000 in the ten months of 1865 than we did in the corresponding ten months of 1864, but it will be found that the imports of raw cotton from the United States for the 12 months of 1865 are 462,000 bales, against 197,000 bales in 1864, and that this item will balance the account if it does not leave us debtors, the respective values being £15,000,000 and £5,000,000. This does not appear in the Board of Trade tables, which have, I apprehend, misled you; but it is well known to all merchants and brokers, if not bankers.

We have no means of obtaining the cotton so much needed but by increasing our exports, and if we are to get 100,000 bales a month of American cotton, which is worth at least £30 a bale, or £3,000,000 per month, we must needs export largely, and we have in addition to pay for the corn, flour, petroleum, &c., that we may require to import.

A calm consideration of this view of the trade will, I hope, have the effect of modifying your opinions.

I am, SIR, your obedient servant, VERITAS.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 11.

The circumstances under which the revival of trade with the United States has taken place are so novel that it would not have been very surprising if some extraordinary phenomena had been exhibited as their consequence. At any rate, they deserve to be watched with intelligent observation. It is very safe to predict that the American trade will be overdone. *We may be sure that any trade worth doing will be carried to excess.* It always has been, always will be so. Public criticism cannot hinder men from excessive eagerness in the pursuit of profits; but it is nevertheless usefully employed when, from the free position occupied by those who exercise its functions, it surveys the field and gives warning of the facts to those who can read and will learn. The one means by which its aims may be most certainly defeated and its usefulness destroyed is that of raising false alarms, and so preparing those who are most concerned with the facts to pay no heed when a true warning is given. It was not so much the wolf as the boy who wantonly cried "wolf" who destroyed the flock. A cotemporary who ought by this time to be tired of this entertainment, has been freely indulging in it since the beginning of the year. The sport is this time rather disreputable than dangerous. The memorable panic of 1859, which laid so many honorable heads low, and broke up so many families, was brought on by the announcement of a secret menacing contract between Russia and France, at the moment when the latter Power was placing formidable armies in the field, an announcement which, although it was at once contradicted, could not be immediately disproved. The semi-panic in the Autumn of 1864, so ruinous to thousands, was caused by the publication by the same cotemporary of the most untruthful letters, dated at New-York, that have ever appeared in any newspaper, and by the confident indorsement at home of the correspondent's predictions of an immediate peace. Writers who have so grossly betrayed the public should be careful how they trifle with great interests. Happily the statements on the ground of which our merchants are now told they are fools and madmen, and our best customers that they are impecunious swindlers, are capable of being brought to an immediate test.

In the course of what purported to be an estimate of the transactions between Great Britain and America during the first eleven months of 1865, prominently published in the *Times* of Tuesday, the public are told that "our imports from America are at a standstill;" that our great trade with the United States is dangerous, because "it is a trade carried on almost wholly on credit." Yesterday the subject was returned to for the purpose of stating that the Americans "send us less and less money, and less and less of any material equivalent;" and that the basis of their orders is not their capacity to pay, but "their own great need" of our commodities. Now what are the facts? In the pretended estimate of Tuesday, while the number of packages sent from Liverpool to America was stated with ostentatious precision, while the values of the wheat, the wheat meal, the specie, and the bullion imported from America were carefully given, no mention at all was made of the greatest import of all, the cotton received thence. But, whereas the Board of Trade returns last published state the total value of the enumerated articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States for the first eleven months of 1865 at £16,000,000, it is established that the imports of American cotton into Liverpool for the last year are valued at quite £13,000,000. So that it is possible for a writer, in comparison with whom the merchants of the country are but as a "shoal of herrings"—who could advise them if they would be advised, guide them if they would be guided—to overlook an item of £13,000,000 in a trade of about £32,000,000. "The imports from America," he writes, "are singularly small," and for his instant confutation it is announced that the arrivals of American cotton in Liverpool last week were 43,163 bales, representing a value of about £1,750,000! And this is the quality of the economical instruction which is thought good enough for the greatest commercial country in the world.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops.

Paris (Jan. 11,) Correspondent of the London Times:

The Mexican difficulty was before the last Council of Ministers at the Tuileries. All, or nearly all, the Ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor, it is said, does not think the moment yet come to do so safely; at least, not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the contingent necessary for the foreign legion to keep his brother on the throne.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Progress of the Insurrection.

The following are the latest telegrams in regard to the insurrection in Spain:

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 10—Evening.

Gen. CONCHA, who has been replaced by Marshal SERRANO, arrived here yesterday.

Some excitement prevailed this evening at the Puerta del Sol, shouts being raised by a crowd of students; but every precaution was taken to prevent a serious disturbance of order. A proclamation was posted on the public buildings, stating that the government would act with great vigor to maintain tranquility.

BARCELONA, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The troops which had preserved order here on the 7th and 8th inst., were no longer sufficient on the following day, and the Captain-General with fresh troops took command of the garrison. The crowds assembled in the streets, threw stones at the soldiers, and were thereupon summoned three times to disperse, but the disturbances continuing, orders were given to fire on the people. The evening passed off quietly, the troops bivouacking in the public square.

This morning the town is quiet. Telegrams from the other towns of Catalonia state that no disturbances had occurred.

BAYONNE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Letters received here from Barcelona to the 9th inst. confirm the statement that on the previous day the troops had fired upon the people, and that three persons were killed and five wounded.

Advices from Madrid state that great agitation prevails in that city on account of the government only allowing news direct from Ministerial sources to transpire, thereby increasing the general feeling of uneasiness.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan 10—Evening.

On receiving a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies to present an address, the Queen replied that in spite of the affliction she experienced in viewing the sad sight of a rebellion among a portion of the army, it was her great consolation to see the representatives of the nation offering her their support and the testimony of their unanimous loyalty.

The latest official dispatches announce that Gen. PRIM's carriage and baggage had fallen into the hands of the royal troops. He is still stated to be in the mountains of Toledo, manœuvering to reach the Portuguese frontier. Columns have been sent to cut off his retreat by way of Estremado.

"The rumor current here that Gen. CONCHA was wounded, is officially denied. After arriving at Madrid he had an interview with Marshal O'DONNELL. At 11 o'clock last night an alarm, which lasted a short time, was given, but quiet now is completely established. Some anxiety continues to prevail. The authorities of Saragossa and Barcelona telegraphed to the government on the 10th that perfect order prevailed."

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 11.

An official dispatch announces that the division of Gen. ZABALA, marching from Malagon, and the column under the Governor of Cindad Real, advancing by the Valley of the Guardiana, simultaneously with the force under Gen. ECHAQUI, have compelled the insurgents to leave the mountains of Toledo. They are now proceeding via Honcajo toward the Portuguese frontier.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 11—11 P. M.

Later official intelligence says PRIM is retreating precipitately toward Portugal, by Puentedel Arzobispo. The principal mountain passes are held by the royal troops. The dispersion of the insurgents is complete. Tranquillity pervades throughout the country.

The government has demanded the authority of the Senate to arraign Gen. PRIM.

The disturbances which took place at Saragossa on the 7th inst. were caused by certain measures of the authorities. Those measures having been recalled no further troubles have occurred.

Puzzling Bulletins from Spanish Field Marshals—Gen. Prim's Conduct.

Madrid (Jan. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

DON MANUEL DE LA CONCHA, Marques DEL DUERO and one of the Field Marshals of Spain sends us sorely puzzling telegraphic bulletins. This gallant officer, on hearing of the sally of the rebel PRIM, set out alone, like one of the Paladians of old, on a hunt after him, and gathering together 300 between soldiers and gendarmes, volunteered to coöperate from the south with the column of ZABALA, which has, been since last Wednesday afternoon in pursuit of the same game from the north.

ZABALA, it may be remembered, was close on the footsteps of the insurgents, and had reached Madridejos when they were at Porto Lapiche and Villarubia de los Ojos. CONCHA was coming up from Manzanares when PRIM had proceeded southward as far as Daimiel. The latter had as nearly fallen into the toils of his pursuers as these could themselves have desired, and it seemed as if he must needs either fight one or both of them, or else again make a run to the westward toward the Portuguese frontier. In this state of things what does Field-Marshal the Marquis del Duero telegraph to the War Office? He says that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning he reached Daimiel by train, and "without alighting" he saw in the town a group of individuals mounted, whom he took to be Gen. PRIM and his staff. Whereupon CONCHA set out in pursuit of the forces which accompanied Gen. PRIM, and which were filing out of the said town of Daimiel, Gen. PRIM marched at 11 upon Villarubia de los Ojos.

Whether or not CONCHA and his 300 men ever left their train, and how, if they did so, they could avoid a collision with the rebels they were in quest of, is more than the dispatch enables us to make out. The only important fact is that PRIM, who had moved from Villarubia to Daimiel in a southerly direction, has now gone back from Daimiel to Villarubia, again from south to north, abandoning, as it would seem, all idea of a retreat upon Portugal, and heedless of the possible encounter he might have with the column of ZABALA which was close on his rear. All this has PRIM done, and we hear as yet of no engagement either between him and ZABALA, or between him and that CONCHA who had so nearly laid his grain of salt on the bird's tail.

PRIM's conduct admits only of one explanation. His first move was from Aranjuex to Alcala, where he hoped to be joined by the two regiments quartered there, and whence, at the head of at least 1,600 sabres, he might have ventured on a *coup de main* on Madrid. Disappointed by the withdrawal of the Alcala regiments, he fell back on the Tagus, and as he there, by sinking the bridge of Fuentidueña, had given the slip to ZABALA, it was supposed that he would have made the best of his way to the eastward and thrown himself on the partisans whom he was thought to have in Aragon and Catalonia. His course, however, was not to the east, but back to the south and west, where he knew he risked an encounter with his pursuer, but where, it was conjectured, he might make his way to a land of refuge in Portugal. But he evidently has not made the best of his south-western move; once more has he returned in his own footsteps, once more placed himself in the midst of foes whom he seems equally unwilling to fight or to escape.

The fact is, PRIM's friends aver that the district PRIM now occupies is a battle-field of his own choice. It is near Vallarubia de los Ojos, that the rebel General possesses that country-house and those vast hunting grounds which were his favorite haunt and delight for many months in the year. There is not a span of earth throughout that wild and lonely Mancha that is not as familiar to him as the play-ground of his boyhood. There is not one of the hinds and boors of that dreary region that is not as devoted to him as a foster-brother. If he choose to play hide and seek with his enemies or to carry on a harassing guerrilla warfare against them, that is the very spot and those the elements that will enable him to hold on for months. South of the Toledo mountains, a climate reigns that knows no Winter, and the land which, with the favor of the inhabitants, would supply stores just sufficient for him, would starve any other troops. PRIM's enemies, indeed, describe his followers as utterly exhausted and demoralized. They represent PRIM himself as suffering severely from affection of the liver, a complaint to which he is notoriously liable, so severely, indeed, that "unable to sit his horse, he has himself driven about in a camp carriage drawn by six mules." But the truth of the matter is that he is afield yet, and that the superior forces of the enemy, which have caught more than one glimpse of him, have not hitherto had either the skill or the heart to come to close quarters with him. The Marchioness of CASTILLEJOS, with her children, was seen driving about at the promenade of Fuente Castellana yesterday afternoon, bearing on her countenance very little outward concern for her husband's fate, about which she probably thinks she has reason to be easy.

If PRIM can carry on the game for any length of time, say for a week or two, it it is impossible to foresee what consequences his apparently rash and inconsiderate movement may have on this country. There hardly ever was one of the many military *pronunciamentos* which have had so much influence on the destinies of Spain, which was not given up as a failure at the outset. "He who endures conquers" is nowhere so true as in this "hard land of Iberia." That the stir of men's minds is great, both in the army and the people, and the alarm of the government proportionate, no one in Madrid can doubt Battalions and regiments are ordered here and there with incessant change. Now it is the Chasseurs de Baza, presently the Llerena regiment; next the Regiment de Bourbon that causes O'DONNELL uneasiness, and that must be sent north or south, or east or west, from one end of the Peninsula to the other, or even quite out of it, to the Morocco fortresses or the Canary Islands. The Madrid garrison has been shut up in its barracks ever since last Wednesday. This is the first day in which any of the soldiers off duty have been seen about the streets, and they are mostly artillerymen and engineers, those corps on which, as I have stated, O'DONNELL placed the greatest reliance. For the rest, it is almost laughable, as you walk past the barracks, to see the poor penned-up men peeping out of their windows like sheep, while a superior officer in a cocked hat lounges before the door—a General keeping guard on his own men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Agitation.

THE ARRESTS IN SLIGO.

The Sligo *Champion* of the 10th instant furnishes the following statement with reference to the arrest of the Fenians in that place:

"The town was thrown into great excitement this morning, by the announcement that a large number of supposed Fenians had been arrested by the police during the night. There were, as usual, various rumors afloat as to the number and country of the alleged Fenians. The belief that 'there was something up' was fully confirmed by the appearance of a large body of police, fully armed, and headed by Mr. HOWLEY, R. M., and Sub-Inspector NEYNOE, in the streets about 9 o'clock this morning. Having made the fullest inquiries permitted by the time which has elapsed since the arrests, we have been able to glean the following information: About a fortnight ago, some forty men, or thereabouts, arrived in Sligo from different parts of Scotland. Some, it appeared, represented themselves as stonecutters looking for work, while others of them had stated that they came over at Christmas times to pay a visit to their friends. Whether there was something suspicious in their manners, ways of acting, or appearance, or whether an informer was at work, as is alleged by many persons—and a name has been mentioned—the fact is, that the eyes of the police have been upon them for many days past, Their haunts were noted, their lodgings watched. and their own doings not lost sight of. This morning was appointed by the police authorities for a *coup d'etat* on the alleged conspirators. Shortly before 4 o'clock, the police, fully armed and equipped, issued from the police-barracks and directed their steps to the lodging-houses kept by Mr. KELLY, in Pound-street, and Mr. LOVETT, on the quay, which they surrounded, and in a little while arrested 21 persons On being arrested they were marched to the barrack and searched by Constable COUGHLAN, assisted by some sub-constables. So far as we have learned, there were no treasonable documents found on their persons, but a little shot and a few caps were in the pockets of some of them. They were then marched to the gaol and lodged in it.

THE SEIZURE OF PIKES IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin *Freeman* of the 13th says: "The carpenter TRACEY, who resided in New-street, where some pike-heads and copper for percussion caps were found, and who was the tenant of the workshop in Blackhall-row, where nearly 300 pikes, pikestaffs, a detonating cap-making machine, &c., were discovered, has, up to the present, evaded the vigilance of the police, who have been in every district of the city in search of him last night and yesterday. It is supposed that numbers of persons have been and are engaged making pike-heads in the neighborhood of Dublin, and the attention of the authorities has been directed to a number of persons who have come from the country, and have taken up their residences in the south liberties. The great majority of them appear to have no present occupation, but, strange to say, they do not appear to be in any way in want of money. The search for TRACEY is being carried on with the greatest activity, as his capture is regarded of great importance, and calculated to lead to the discovery of other persons similarly implicated.

RUMORS IN LIVERPOOL.

A Liverpool correspondent says: "The Fenians in Liverpool were never more active than at the present time, and Liverpool is more than ever now the real centre of the conspirators. Delegates constantly arrive here, not only from different parts of the kingdom, but from North America, and though drilling is prudently discountenanced, meetings take place constantly, but never twice in the same locality, in order to baffle the police and the informers—naturally inseparable from an Irish plot. New recruits are constantly enrolled, and money seems to flow in very freely, for the local 'chiefs' seem to be unusually flush of ready cash. A weekly communication is also kept up with America—not by the post, or even by the means of documents, but by peripatetic ambassadors, who are constantly crossing the Atlantic between New-York and Liverpool. As these Fenian envoys dress well, are of average education, and always travel 'first class,' they have hitherto eluded the suspicion of the authorities and of the steamboat officials by practicing a degree of reticence almost miraculous for an Irishman. The 'latest news' from the Fenian headquarters in America is that Gen. MEAGHER, the ex-political prisoner and United States military officer, is to be the dictator of the Fenian Republic as at present organized. He is to divide the 'army' into two corps; with one Canada, is to be invaded, and with the other the Emperor NAPOLEON is to be assisted in placing MAXIMILIAN firmly on the throne of Mexico. In return, NAPOLEON is to help in the invasion of England, and in founding a republic in Ireland. Though this will scarcely be credited out of Bedlam, we are positively assured that it is the latest phase of the Fenian policy, and as such is devoutly credited by thousands of the "brethren." At all events, Fenianism, in spite of defeats and follies, is neither dead nor asleep, and, while laughing, the authorities, we are assured, will do well to relax none of their vigilance.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

The official *Dziennik Warszawski* says that Mr. STEPHENS, the Fenian, has passed Paris on his way to Geneva, where he intends conferring with M. HERZEN and the members of his international revolutionary club. The French police would not allow him to tarry at Paris.

ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

On the night of the 12th the police proceeded to a house, No. 18, in North Ann-street, where they arrested seven men on a charge of being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. Four of the prisoners were engaged in casting large rifle bullets in the kitchen of the house. The police also seized a quantity of bullets already manufactured, a bullet-making apparatus, four pistols, several guns, and the pawnticket duplicates of others; and in the pocket of one of the prisoners was found a printed proclamation calling on the Irish people to be ready for insurrection. The prisoners were brought before the magistrate to-day and remanded.

THE TRIALS.

The Fenian trials were still progressing in Dublin. In the case of BYRNE, the warden at the Richmond prison, charged with aiding the escape of STEPHENS—the jury after some hours deliberation could not agree upon a verdict and were discharged. BYRNE was retained in custody.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A violent snow-storm prevailed in London and its vicinity on the 11th. The telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions, and telegraphic communication between London and the provinces had been entirely suspended for two days—a most unusual occurrence. Railway traffic was also materially damaged.

Telegraphing still continued suspended on the morning that the *Java* left Liverpool. Out of nine wires from London to the Continent, only one continued in working order.

The man SOUTHEY *alias* FORWOOD, who murdered three children in London, and afterward killed his wife and daughter at Margate, had been executed at Maidstone.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the slave trade, says there is reason to believe that at this moment the slave trade on the African coast is practically extinct, not so much because Spain has at length declared her readiness to fulfil her long-neglected obligations, but because it has ceased to be profitable.

The London *Star* believes that the outline of the government reform bill has been prepared, and that it was submitted by Earl RUSSELL to a Cabinet Council on the 10th inst. The *Star* believes that the bill will not be hampered with details calculated to hinder its progress through Parliament.

THE GREAT STORM.

Wreck of the Albion—Loss of Ten Lives—Distressing Scenes.

From the Orkney Herald.

A melancholy shipwreck, involving the loss of ten lives, occurred off the island of Graemsay in Hoy Sound on New-Year's Day. The ill-fated vessel was the *Albion*, (Capt. THOMAS WILLIAMS,) a full-rigged ship of 1,225 tons, bound from Liverpool to New-York with a general cargo and forty-three passengers, mostly Germans, on board. The crew, including the officers, numbered twenty-four in all. From the time when she left Liverpool, twelve days previous, the *Albion* had experienced very stormy weather, her sails being torn to shreds, her cordage worn out, and three of her boats destroyed ere she made the Orkney coast. She narrowly escaped shipwreck on St. Kilda, and bore up for Orkney, after a desperate but abortive attempt to reach Stornoway. When Hoy was sighted the crew were very much exhausted by continuously laboring at the pumps and working the ship. On New-Year's day the wind blew with great violence, accompanied by occasional blinding showers of hail and snow, and a heavy sea was breaking along the Atlantic seaboard of the islands. About noon the *Albion*, with very little canvas set, was observed standing in for Hoy Sound from the westward. On reaching the mouth of the dangerous sound a foretopsail was set, and just at this critical moment a fierce hail-storm came on, hiding the ship from the view of those who were anxiously watching her progress. When the hail cleared off the *Albion* was seen brought up in the sound in a dangerous position opposite the island of Graemsay. Two pilots from the Island rapidly made their way on board. By their advice the cables were being cut, but ere this was effected the ship began to drag her anchor, and became quite unmanageable from her want of canvas. Dragging still to leeward, she struck heavily at last on the Point of Oxen, in the Island of Graemsay. In a short time, so violent was the contact of the vessel with the rocks, the hatches sprang up, and the deck planks split from stem to stern. Among the passengers there were a number of women and children, and a scene of the most heart-rending description ensued. Several boats immediately put off to the ship from Graemsay, Hoy, and Stromness, and the mail steamer, which was fortunately at hand, also approached the scene of disaster to render assistance. As the vessel, from being fast on the rocks, appeared to be rapidly breaking up, the women, children and male passengers were got into the boats without delay, and the great proportion of them, after considerable effort, were landed in safety. The second trip of one of the boats, however, terminated in a sad catastrophe. With fourteen persons on board, nine of whom were male passengers, she had got alongside of the mail steamer, which lay as close as possible to the wreck. In their anxiety to be taken out, the passengers rushed to one side, capsizing the boat and ten of the unfortunate beings perished. Of these seven were male passengers, two belonged to the crew of the *Albion*, and the remaining victim was a young man, JOSEPH MOWAT, son of Capt. MOWAT, of Graemsay. Two passengers and two seamen were alone saved out of the boatload. When the boat capsized, Mr. JAS. SHEARER and others gallantly put off in the small boat of the mail steamer to do what they could in rescuing the drowning men. They picked up the four who were saved, and a fifth, who appeared to be a good swimmer, was followed until it was found impossible to venture farther amid the rough sea into which the strong current had dragged the poor fellow, who battled long and bravely against his hard fate. The daylight was beginning to fade, the flood tide was about to come in, when the Captain, mate and steward, who were the last to leave the ship, took to a boat, and reached the shore in safety. Before 5 o'clock the once stately *Albion* was completely broken up, and the Graemsay beach was strewed with pieces of the wreck and portions of the cargo. The passengers and crew, who lost the whole of their effects, obtained accommodation for the night in the two lighthouses of Graemsay. On the following day they were taken off by the mail steamer and landed at Stromness, where they were taken in charge by Messrs. MOWAT & HAY, LLOYD's agents.

The passengers, many of whom were in an utterly destitute condition, were treated with great kindness by the people of Stromness, who supplied them with food, shelter, and comfortable clothing. Some of the cases were of a very distressing character. A German woman, with two children, had lost her husband, all the money they had being in his possession when he perished. Another German woman had also lost her husband, and two sisters lost a brother each. The greater portion of the crew of the ill-fated ship arrived in Kirkwall on Wednesday night, waiting the arival of the steamer to carry them to the South. The following are the names of the Shetland part of the crew, all of whom were saved: JAMES W. WILLIAMSON, Unst; JAMES C. JAMIESON, Unst, and JAMES HENDERSON, Lerwick. On Thursday the passengers, who were grateful for the kindness which had been shown them in Stromness, left that port by the packet *Reaper*. Owing to the rapidity with which the vessel broke up, little has been recovered from the wreck. Some crates of stone-ware, we understand, were carried by the current to Houton Shore, a distance of six miles from the scene of the wreck.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was a rather better tone on the Stock Exchange on the 12th, but without any decided improvement. Consols closed at 86⅞@87 for money. The discount market was easier for short periods, the minimum Bank of England rate remaining at 8 ℔ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a further decrease of £218,254 sterling in the bullion.

BARING Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s 1⅝d.; Dollars, 4s. 11⅛d.; Eagles, 76s. 2¾d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING'S Circular says: There has been a fair demand this week for 7-20's and the price rules to-day (Friday) at 64½@64¾. Pennsylvania bonds have improved, and are quoted 85@87. Other securities without change.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 13—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The state of the Money market has exercised a prejudicial effect on Cotton throughout the week, limiting business, which has been on a reduced scale, with prices generally in favor of buyers. On Thursday, however, there was an increased disposition to purchase, and with larger sales prices in many instances were steadier, but still show more or less decline from last week's rates. American is in general and increased demand, but very freely offered. On Tuesday and Wednesday an irregular decline was submitted to of 1 d.@1¼ d. ℔ ℔. This attracted the attention of buyers and some recovery has taken place, but prices close at ¾ d. @ 1 d. below last week. The decline in other descriptions of Cotton ranges from ¼ d. @ ¾ d. ℔ ℔. The sales of the week foot up 80,200 bales, including 5,740 to speculators and 11,700 for export. The following are the authorized quotations:

New-Orleans	22d.	Middling Orleans	20d.
Fair Mobile	21¾d.	Middling Mobile	19¾d.
Fair Uplands	21½d.	Middling Uplands	19¾d.
Texas	21¾d.	Middling Texas	19¾d.

Yesterday, Friday, the business was about 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, the market closing steady. The stock on hand is 392,200 bales, including 189,290 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Producers yesterday were firmer, and there was some slight improvement both in Cloth and Yarn as compared with Tuesday.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BRUCE, MCAULIFFE & Co., report: Flour inactive and nominal, at 27s.@28s. ℔ bbl. Wheat firmer and a shade dearer, but business small; Spring Wheat, 9s. 9d. @10s.; Red Winter, 10s. 5d.@10s. 7d. ℔ 100 lbs. Corn in fair demand and 6d. dearer; Mixed, 29s. 3d.@29s. 9d. ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BYLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef in better demand at full rates. Pork quiet at 87s.@90s. for new American. Bacon firmer, and generally 1s.@2s. ℔ cwt. dearer. Lard continues to decline; small sales at 67s.@69s. Butter firmer. Cheese 2s.@3s. dearer for fine. Tallow quiet at 48s.@49s.

PRODUCE—Ashes inactive at 41s. 6d. down to 41s. for Pots, and 39s.@39s. for Pearls. Sugar inanimate and easier. Coffee dull. Rice very quiet. Linseed a shade lower. Linseed Cakes—Sales at £9 10s.@£9 15s. for American. Linseed Oil dull at 40s. Clover Seed sells at 55s.@57s. Fish Oils in retail demand at steady rates. Resin in rather better request; common American, 12s. 9d.@13s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 47s. for French.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market inactive and prices drooping. Sales of refined at 2s. 10d.@2s. 9d., and inferior at 2f. 7d.; Spirit ¼d.@¾d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: WHEAT dull and 1s. lower for English; Winter red 47s.@49s. FLOUR scarce at 26s.@28s. IRON quiet; Bars and Rails, £7@£7 5s; Scotch Pigs, 65s. 3d. SUGAR very quiet and 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE dull and prices barely maintained. TEA quiet; common Congou, 1s. 1d. RICE inactive. TALLOW dull at 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. for P. Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 46s.@46s. 6d. PETROLEUM declined to 3s. 2d. ℔ gallon for Refined; Spirits, 1s. 8d. LINSEED CAKES quiet but steady. SPERM OIL firm at £116@£117; Cod, £52 10s. LINSEED OIL declined to 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 13—Evening.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is easier and quotations are barely maintained.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer, with more inquiry.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 13.

AMERICAN STOCKS—U. S. Five-Twenties, 66; Erie shares, 57@57¼; Illinois Central, 76@77 ex-dividend.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The New-York Court-house—The Estimated and the Actual Cost of It—Bill to Incorporate the Producers Warehouse, Guaranty and Commission Company—The New-York Mutual Gaslight Company.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26, 1866.

In the House to-day, Mr. LYONS, of New-York, obtained the floor, and spoke at some length concerning the New-York Court-house, giving a history of the structure from the time when in 1860 the sum of $100,000, was put in the tax levy for the purpose of building a Court-house, till the present time, when he declared that the enormous sum of $2,300,000 had been expended. The whole management was in the hands of the Supervisors, who were not willing their acts should be scrutinized. The Court-house was not more than two-thirds finished, notwithstanding the outrageous expenditure. Under an arrangement to get one-fifth of all the moneys expended, Mr. TUCKER, the Superintendent, had obtained as his compensation $23,000 since June last. Notwithstanding the fact that one contractor offered to furnish the marble for the work for the sum of $124,000, and another for $138,000, he was prepared to show that the Supervisors had thus far expended $240,000 for the item of marble. The iron work thus far had cost the sum of $430,000. The people in Brooklyn had just put up an elegant City Hall, containing more cubic feet of wall than the Court-house, for the sum of $575,000. These were facts that could not be whistled down, and which called loudly for an investigation into the doings of the Supervisors.

Mr. FREAR, of New-York, introduced a bill this morning to incorporate the Producer's Warehouse Guaranty and Commission Company, which names J. L. Brownell, F. A. Esty, H. B. Hewitt, James McMartin, William M. Keen, Fletcher Place, George P. Willey and several others as corporators. The corporation is to have a capital stock of $300,000, and shall have power to lease, purchase, hold, erect or maintain any docks, bulkheads, piers, basins and warehouses necessary for carrying on the business of warehousing within the Port of New-York, and receive any goods or merchandise on storage or deposit, for safe-keeping and shipment, and to transact and carry on all kinds of business usually transacted by warehousemen and lightermen, and receive the usual rates for all such business, dockage, wharfage, storage, lighterage, &c., and all said charges are made a lien on the property in the hands of said corporation.

The company is also to have the power to guarantee the the payment or collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, accounts, claims, notes, annuities, mortgages and evidences of debt, and the punctual performance of all contracts and obligations at such rates of interest and upon such terms as the directors of the corporation may establish, and also to receive on storage, deposit or otherwise merchandise, bullion, specie, plate, stocks, bonds, &c., and to advance money thereon on such terms as may be fixed upon, not exceeding seven per cent., or a rate of interest. The company is to have power to sell property on which they may have a lieu for a commission that is unpaid when due. The bill, which is somewhat lengthy, containing provisions for carrying the foregoing powers into effect, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

The bill introduced by Mr. LEVINGER to incorporate the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company, names as corporators Henry Schubart, Robert C. Brown, William B. Astor, W. T. B. Milliken, William H. Stern, and others, who are to have full powers to make gas and light the streets of New-York. Said company not to dig into or injure the streets without the permission of the municipal authorities, unless the consent of a majority of the property-holders on such street is obtained in writing. It is further provided that whenever the profits of said company, above all expenses, shall exceed ten per cent. in any one year, the excess shall be divided, one-half of such excess between the consumers of the gas of the company, *pro rata*, according to the amount by them respectively consumed, and the other half as a dividend to the stockholders who consume the gas.

The Senate has adjourned till Monday. Many members of the House are absent, and it is doubtful whether there will be a quorum present to-morrow.

PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY presented the petition of the chief and assistant enrolling officers, appointed by the Governor in 1862, to enroll the militia, for payment of their claims.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships. Requiring the filing and exhibiting of affidavits and complaints in criminal cases. Authorizing the Atlantic Yacht Club to appoint Trustees. Incorporating the American Exploring and Mining Company. For the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York. To amend the charter of the City of Hudson.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of New-York, transmitting a detailed statement of unexpended appropriations for the year 1865 and other years.

BILLS NOTICED.

To encourage emigration of laborers.

Authorizing the administration of oaths by officers of savings banks. To establish a law library in the Fourth Judicial District.

By Mr. FOLGER—To incorporate the New-York Emigration Company. Also, to increase the revenue and diminish the legislative expenses of the State by imposing a tax upon the passage of private acts.

By T. G. STEWART—To incorporate the American Museum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LA BAU—To incorporate the village of New-Brighton, Richmond County.

By Mr. C. G. CORNELL—Authorizing the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. THOS. MURPHY—Making more stringent the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in New-York.

By Mr. PIERSON—To amend the Registry Law by authorizing the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to appoint inspectors and canvassers for Brooklyn. Also, to amend the charter of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Exempting the property of the Seaman's Aid Society from taxation.

The bills relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York was amended by providing that, in case of a vacancy in the office of Recorder, the Mayor shall act; and, as amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on Local General Orders, to take the place of the usual grinding committee: Messrs. Barkley, Hiscock, Cochrane, Buckman, Warren, Shaw, Miner, Faulkner and Pomeroy. Also the following committee on the Census apportion: Messrs. Littlejohn, McGowan, Demery, Kreedler, Stiles, J. G. Graham, Tucker, Bills and Frost.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Commissary-General of Ordnance.

REPORTS.

By Mr. COCHRANE—The Annual Appropriation Bill; also a bill appropriating $23,500 to enable the Comptroller to discharge certain bonds payable on demand. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

NOTICES.

By Mr. VEEDER—To incorporate the National Savings Banks. Also, for the relief of the Sackett-street (Brooklyn) Railroad Company.

By Mr. JENKINS—Relative to certain public offices in the City of New-York, and to create a board of control therein.

By Mr. LEVINGER—For a railroad in Grand-street, New-York City.

By Mr. LYONS—To authorize the extension of railroad tracks through Grand, Sullivan and other streets in New-York City, and to regulate the fare thereon.

By Mr. L. PARKER—To repeal the act of 1865, relative to Court of Special Sessions and Peace in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. OAKEY—For the relief of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To fix the salary of the Brooklyn City Judge at $5,000 per annum.

By Mr. BUCKAM—For a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, and other streets in New-York City.

By Mr. WORTH—For the relief of the Williamsburgh and Flatbush Railroad Company.

By Mr. VEEDER—To incorporate the National Indemnity Company; also, to incorporate the National Savings Bank, of New-York.

By Mr. CURTIS—To regulate the deposits of money belonging to New-York City and County.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—To amend the charter of the Medical College; also, to incorporate the Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Company.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the Brooklyn Warehouse Company.

By Mr. LEVINGER—To incorporate the New-York German Hospital.

By Mr. JENKINS—To incorporate the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—For a parallel Broadway and Cross-town Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York up-town Savings Bank.

To authorize a survey of the Hudson River, from tide-water to Fort Edward, with reference to the ship canal.

To fix the salaries of the Justices of the Peace at Brooklyn to $2,500 per annum.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BUCHMAN offered the following, which lies over under rule.

Resolved, That the House do hereby require the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York, and they are hereby required to ascertain and report to and furnish proof forthwith to this House, showing how much money has been expended for the purpose of erecting in the said city, and to report what indebtedness has been incurred, and how much indebtedness has been incurred, including the items of every expenditure and how secured, and to furnish a full account of all expenses either present or prospective, which have been incurred in relation thereto with measurements of said building, showing the number of cubic feet of wall in said building, and of materials composing the same, and also what persons either as contractors or partners to contractors are interested in any way in the construction or the furnishing means or materials for the construction of the said building.

Mr. LYON moved to take from the table a resolution heretofore offered by him, providing for an appointment of a committee to investigate affairs connected with the New-York County Court-house.

Carried.

Mr. LYON said he was convinced that the charges of corruption made were correct, and it was the duty of this House to secure their exposure. He made no charges against any one personally, but would leave the Board of Supervisors to clear up the vast expenses that had been incurred.

At the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Small-pox Spreading Among the Negroes in Louisiana—Trouble Between the Freedmen and the Planters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The small-pox is spreading among the negroes in the interior of the State.

Accounts from the parishes continue to come in to the effect that the planters find the greatest difficulty in contracting for labor with the freedmen, notwithstanding that the highest wages are offered them to go to work.

In the Parish of Terre Bonne all the freedmen were leaving for New-Orleans. Some of the finest plantations had been entirely deserted by them. The local papers there expect that all the freedmen in the parish will have left by the end of the present month.

The United States marine hospital in this city has been turned over by Collector KELLOGG to Gen. BAIRD, for a temporary hospital and house of refuge for the freedmen.

INDIANA.

A Woman Murdered by Her Husband—A Murder in Jail.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 26.

A man named BUCHANAN murdered his wife in Indianapolis yesterday.

A difficulty between two prisoners in the Indianapolis jail last night, resulted in the fatal stabbing of one of the party.

The Kentucky Legislature—Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 26.

In the Kentucky Legislature, yesterday, the Senate passed resolutions postponing the election of United States Senator, and extending the present session.

The House passed a resolution rejecting the Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and declaring the action already taken by the Legislature as final

KENTUCKY.

Proposed Removal of the Capitol.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 25.

The City Councils have passed resolutions offering the State of Kentucky $300,000 for the erection of public buildings in case the capitol is removed to Louisville.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Extensive Freshets—A Tornado in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Much damage has been done to the interior of the State by floods.

A freshet occurred at Stockton which was very severe in its effects.

By timely and energetic efforts immense damage to property at Sacramento by the flood was prevented.

The severest tornado that was ever experienced in that neighborhood occurred at Geneva, Nevada, on the 18th inst. Houses were unroofed and nearly every shed and outhouse in the place leveled to the ground

The market for mining shares quiet. Savage, $705; Yellow Jacket, $372½; Hall and Norcross, $375; Imperial, $111; Gould and Curry, $800; Chollar Potosi $303.

There are active movements in Legal Tenders at 71c.

CANADA.

Election of Mr. Blair—Reopening of the Cattle Trade.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Jan. 26.

Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR, the newly-appointed member of the government, has been elected without opposition. He made a speech yesterday, saying that intelligence had been received from Washington that the prohibition in regard to the cattle trade was to be removed immediately.

Fire at London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Friday, Jan. 26.

A stock of stores on Dundas-street, the property of Messrs. MATHEWS & TATE, were burned last night. Loss $25,000. The goods were mostly insured.

GEORGIA.

Southern Willingness to Learn—The Negro Question—Planters Unwilling to Sell Land—Miscegenation—The Gate City—Hotels and Newspapers—Southwestern Georgia—Rebellion or Revolution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1866.

One of the pleasantest and most noticeable facts that presents itself to almost every Northern man going South, is the willingness exhibited on the part of the Southern people to listen to arguments and suggestions. That wonderful arrogance and disdain, so conspicuous before the war, are changed into an eagerness to obtain information upon points that they have never satisfactorily understood, and a readiness to confess their mistaken views. If opinions clash, I find generally that a resort to logic and persuasion is made instead of denunciation and threats. The use of tar and feathers has been given up as a means of persuasion and conviction.

The action of the Federal government in many particulars during the last four years is either wholly unknown to the mass of the people, or they have met with distorted accounts taken from disloyal newspapers. The law of confiscation was interpreted to them to mean loss of property for themselves and their descendants, and the internal revenue laws a terrible exaction. The first inaugural address of President LINCOLN was never correctly presented to the people by the Southern press, and a prominent officer of the rebellion recently stated to me that had he seen it as it was, he should never have been drawn into secession. Nor have they any knowledge of the opinion of Attorney-General BATES concerning the status and citizenship of the colored man. From this ignorance the mistake of Provisional Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, arose when he declared that this was a white man's government. It is said that shortly after he used this expression a copy of that opinion, which goes to reverse the Dred Scott decision, was sent from the office of the present Attorney-General to him and the other Provisional Governors.

This question of the negro is still the great subject of discussion. If any person ever had the disease called "nigger on the brain," these unfortunate late slaveowners are surely afflicted with a chronic attack. Whenever two or three of them meet together—in the street, at church, by the fireside—there comes up the great colored topic, which will not down at any one's bidding. The idea of compensation by the national government for the loss of their slaves has taken possession of many, which perhaps is based on the fact that a clause of one of the articles of the new constitution permits any citizen of this State to present his claim to the United States government for such compensation.

The general good behavior of the colored people during the recent holidays has done much to reconcile the late slaveholders with the present condition of things. They had terrible misgivings as to what the negro would do, and some of the planters in those localities where there are few white persons, not daring to remain on their plantations, came with their families into the city. Everyone could see that it was a favorable time for a general riot, but almost all forgot that when a man has all his rights there remains nothing to make a row about.

I regret to be compelled to state that the owners of land do not seem willing to sell small tracts to the negro, but prefer rather to have him for a tenant from year to year, or at sufferance. This will ultimately cause trouble between them; and although no man can be compelled to sell what he owns, yet some way ought to be devised whereby the colored man can obtain a homestead. As yet few negroes have money to spare for purchasing land, but the manner in which they pick up the currency is wonderful. At every railroad station the train is surrounded by a crowd of cake and candy merchants who make bargains with a shrewdness supposed to be indigenous to the region north of the Potomac.

It has never been the policy of the planter to sell small farms to the young white men of the South until quite recently; for they deemed the presence of the poor white, however enterprising and honorable, a detriment to the success of slavery. The result was the better class of such men went to the Western States, while those who remained became inferior in many respects to the slaves.

One of the delegates to the recent State Convention expressed to me his fears, that should the negroes be allowed to hold property and become citizens, they would in a short time be envied by the poor whites, who would seek to share their prosperity by intermarriage, and the result would be that in fifty years the people of Georgia would be ashamed of themselves. My reply was, that under no circumstances could there be more criminal intercourse between the two races than there has been; that legalized intercourse was to be preferred to illegal, and that his fears were the highest compliments he could pay to the emancipated race.

This, the "Gate City," is springing up from its ashes as if by magic. Already streets of new brick houses and stores are completed, which will compare well with Nashville or Charleston. They have more the appearance of Northern buildings, having no wide porticoes and verandahs. The hotels here are excrable, and their prices correspond. The headquarters of Gen. SHERMAN, about the only good-looking house of the original number now remaining, has been converted into a hotel, where you can get a towel by depositing fifty cents with the clerk, and a night's rest if you can sleep in a room with four or five persons. This, with all its defects, is the best house in the city.

Three newspapers have arisen with the new growth of the city, all morning papers, and have such enterprising editors that they are printed and the offices closed at eight in the evening prior to the day of publication. The father of Capt. STEELE, of the *Intelligencer*, was formerly an editor in Charleston, and employed, some forty years ago, JAMES GORDON BENNETT as his assistant.

Some of the Southern newspapers are decidedly severe on the correspondents of Northern papers, and in some parts of the State—Southwest Georgia for instance—they would probably be maltreated if alone and unprotected. That portion of the State was, before the act of secession, the most loyal, and contended nobly against that act. But as time passed on and the agricultural and manufacturing interests were not injured, but rather benefited by the war, the people of that section became the most disloyal of any part of the Southern States, and still remain so. I have found it generally the case, that those who have suffered the most in the war are now the most ready and willing to accept the decision of the sword and abide by it, while those who have remained at home out of the track of our armies, and have endured scarcely no privations, are the most bitter and hostile to the National government. And this is the case of Southwestern Georgia. A rich and fertile country, producing sugar, cotton, and rice in abundance, where the corn raised was sufficient for their support; and, undisturbed by the approach of soldiery, either friendly or unfriendly, they became satisfied with the condition of the Confederacy, and grew rich. There are still large quantities of cotton stored there, the owner preferring to have his wealth remain in that form rather than run the risk of losing it if converted into gold. Another and better reason is difficulty of transporting it to a market. When the Gulf Railroad is repaired to Savannah, as it will shortly be, this difficulty will be removed.

The name given by the people here to the late civil war differs in different places. No one calls it a rebellion; but the most common term is "revolution." The words "disturbance" and "trouble" are applied to it, and one man in South Carolina spoke of it as "the grand kick-up." Of course no name would be used by which a wrongful act could be imputed to them. E. S.

Message of Gov. Jenkins.

GOV. C. J. JENKINS sent in his message to the Georgia Legislature, in session at Milledgeville, Jan. 15. He speaks of the fact that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery had been adopted by the aid of the Legislatures of States formerly in the Confederacy, and says:

> Strike their names from the catalogue of the proclamation, and it would have no constitutional basis upon which to rest. If those States be not in the Union, the Federal theory upon which the war was waged is wrong, and they could not rightfully have voted on the adoption of the amendment. Yet their votes were distinctly solicited, have been counted, and have given it the desired sanction.
>
> Shall it be said of a Confederated Republic, that certain States were in the Union for one purpose, and out of it for all others? that while invited to participate, and actually participating, in the making of fundamental law, they were incapable of participation in the most trivial act of ordinary legislation?—that while they, with other States, ordained that certain things be done by the National Legislature, they can have neither part nor lot in the doing of them? Imagine the criticism upon republican government which such a state of things would evoke from monarchists of the Old World. Let us not anticipate this result. It would be too great an outrage upon the excluded States—too disturbing to the self-respect of the actors—too damaging to free institutions—if not too high a crime against them, at least too conspicuous a blunder in the legislation of their chief exemplar. Such an idea only possibly posses the minds of a few persons, living in a peculiar intellectual and moral idiosyncracies, but surely will never control the action of the Congress of the United States. Then let us not be so unthankful as to harbor the suspicion. Being recognized constitution-makers *for* the Union, we shall be, ere long, legislators *in* the Union. I have said thus much on the subject because of the disquiet it produces in the public mind, which I would fain aid in allaying.

STATE FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State demands serious consideration and wise action. The currency in the treasury when hostilities ceased is utterly worthless. The functions of all officers of the State government having been for several months suspended, no tax has been collected during the political year just ended. The expenses incident to a reorganization of the government have been, thus far, met by temporary loans, and these are now very nearly exhausted. For all practical purposes the treasury may now be said to be empty.

From what has already been said, it is apparent that during the year upon which we have entered, large sums must be expended in the revival of important interests. In addition to these, the arrears due upon the civil list of the last year, the interest upon the public debt, unpaid for several years, a portion of the principal of that debt matured, while we have been cut off from connection with the rest of mankind, and the necessary expenses of the government during the political years 1866 and 1867, must necessarily be provided for. I include the expenses of 1867, because if resort be had to taxation, the usual resource of supporting government, that tax must be imposed and collected in the present year. The arrearages of the past, and the regularly accruing expenses of the present year, can be met only by the sale of valuable property possessed by the State, or by loans predicated on her credit. The former alternative I may dismiss, as an expedient without advocates. * * *

Discouraging as is the present aspect of our financial affairs, it may safely be affirmed that you may make the embarrassment only temporary. The entire indebtedness of the State, clearly ascertained, including its funded debt, interest upon it in arrear, and the temporary loans effected recently to put the government again in operation, falls short $3,500,000. If to this were added two millions five hundred thousand dollars to repair all reparable damages, and meet present necessities, without imposing heavy burdens upon a people temporarily exhausted by protracted war, the whole amount of indebtedness would be six millions of dollars. The annual interest upon this sum, and annual appropriations for the support of government, upon the scale of estimate here presented, would not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

Owing to the sudden emancipation of persons of color, and their consequent deprivation of unfailing provision, hitherto enjoyed, for their wants, whether in infancy, in old age, or in sickness, there will probably be for a time at least a great increase of pauperism. Against its growth from idleness or vice, stringent legal penalties should be directed, and for such cases probably sufficient guards are provided in the new code. But for unavoidable poverty and destitution, involving no degree of criminality, provision must be made. Such destitution, by the very act of emancipation which originates this new burthen, have been in a great degree impoverished, and it is hard that the two evils should simultaneously, in the hour of exhaustion, press upon them. Only a resolute and generous people could bear with equanimity the great loss, and its superadded annual product of loss. But precisely because they are such both results and generously they have, with equanimity, realized the fact and its consequences, and intend to do their whole duty, social and moral, as well as political. But it is neither necessary nor right that the whole burthen should be thrown upon them.

CLAIM OF COTTON.

In answer to a communication from Provisional Gov. JOHNSON, relative to certain cotton claimed by the State of Georgia, and captured in Savannah by the Federal army, Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH, of the Treasury Department, informs him by a letter, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the State must prosecute her claim in the Court of Claims, United States. It will be my pleasure to take such action in the case as you may direct.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY OF A BANK PORTER.

The Porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank Robbed of $3,000—A Policeman Unconsciously Assists the Thief, who Escapes with his Booty.

A most ingenious and successful robbery was committed yesterday morning in Carmine-street, when $3,000 in United States Treasury and National Bank bills were taken from a bank porter by a man dressed in police uniform, the regularly detailed officer on duty unconsciously assisting in the robbery. The circumstances are as follows: About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HERMAN STELLGES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct was on patrol duty in Carmine-street, when he was accosted by a man attired in a full suit of the regulation Metropolitan Police uniform, who informed him that he had been detailed to effect the arrest of a noted counterfeiter, and that probably the patrolman's assistance would be required. Believing the statement, STELLGES agreed to lend any assistance required. While they were conversing the unknown man directed the officer's attention to a man who carried a tin box on his arm, passing down the street on the opposite side, telling him that was the suspected man, but that it would not do to arrest him then, as he was merely going to a house to obtain a fresh supply of counterfeit money, and that he would return with it in a few minutes.

Half an hour had scarcely elapsed before the man returned, still carrying the tin box. When he came up to the officer, he was at once arrested on the charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, which was, however, stoutly denied by him. On his making some slight resistance the strange officer slipped a pair of handcuffs over his wrists, telling the patrolman to take the prisoner to the station-house and have him locked up, at the same time saying he would take the tin box and its contents over to headquarters and make a report. The patrolman, who is a German, and but a recent addition to the police force, very foolishly complied with the instructions of the unknown man. As a matter of course, when the officer reached the station-house he could not substantiate the charge, and the prisoner was, for the first time, allowed to make an explanation.

He stated that his name was THOMAS QUINN, and that he had been, for over five years, in the employ of the Greenwich Savings Bank, situated on the corner of Waverley-place and Sixth-avenue. That he had been in the daily habit of proceeding to the Greenwich Bank of this city, situated on the corner of Clarkson and Hudson streets, for the purpose of making deposits of checks and cash, and receiving for his bank large sums of money in small denominations for paying over the counter. He also stated that there was in the cash-box, at the time of his arrest, $3,000 in United States Treasury and National Bank notes, ones, twos and fives.

This rather startling statement was speedily corroborated by the Treasurer of the Savings Bank, Mr. C. GILBERT, when the whole case was laid before Superintendent KENNEDY at the central office. The officials at Police Headquarters pronounced the affair as one of the most ingenious and daring robberies ever brought to their notice, and the requisite orders for an effort to arrest the robber were at once issued.

In an interview with Mr. GILBERT our reporter learned that the porter had been in the habit of carrying funds to the Greenwich Bank, and that they mainly consisted of checks, which were deposited in the bank on account. These deposits were carefully locked up in the cash-box, and secured by a strap lined with copper. On reaching the bank with the box the porter would receive large sums of money, varying from one to thirty thousand dollars, generally in bills of small denominations, which were used for paying depositors who wished to draw certain sums on their respective accounts. Mr. GILBERT is of the opinion that the successful thief has been watching the operations of the bank, and had evidently learned that the box carried by the porter *from* the bank contained scarcely any cash; but that on his return he would have a large amount in small, and consequently unrecognizable bills. Yesterday morning QUINN carried to the Greenwich Bank $3,000, and was to receive $10,000 in ones, twos and fives, but owing to the inability of the cashier to furnish the requisite denominations, the porter was given only $3,000, and told to return in an hour, when the remaining $7,000 would be ready for him.

Such are the facts in this extraordinary case, and it must be confessed that for ingenuity and daring, no similar instance can be cited. The robber had evidently considered well his proposed attempt, and selected the time and the officer with discrimination and coolness.

So far no success has attended the efforts of the police to discover the successful personator of a Metropolitan policeman, he having covered his tracks so well that the scent has been lost for a time. The detectives, however, express an unwavering belief that their investigations will result in the discovery and arrest of the thief, if not in recovering the stolen funds.

HIGH-SPEED RIVER STEAMERS.

How to Get Thirty Miles per Hour on our Rivers.

A paper on the subject of high-speed river steamers was read before the American Institute on Thursday evening last, by H. B. WILLSON, Esq., author of a treatise on the "Science of Shipbuilding, Considered in its Relations to the Laws of Nature," published in London. As the questions propounded are in many respects at variance with long received principles, and the subject itself is one of more than ordinary interest, we give a short summary of the paper. The lecturer starts with the assumption that no actual improvement has been made in the models of our river steamers for a quarter of a century, and quotes the cases of boats like the *South America* and *Empire*, which made their 20 miles an hour—a speed rarely attained at the present time. This circumstance he attributes to the fact that the designs and construction of our river-boats, as well as ocean steamers, have been left wholly in the hands of naval architects and builders who work by the "rule of thumb" and ignore scientific rules and investigation. The rule of thumb men generally build good and safe vessels, but can never make a single step in advance of existing science, and where a majority of designers are of this class, and persist in all their vessels in perpetuating some received style, or model, and refuse to accept improvements because unable to judge of their merits, the nation where such a state of things exists, must be content to remain stationary, and see other countries, where science and practice go hand-in-hand, take the lead in shipbuilding and commerce. There was a time when Americans traveling in foreign countries, felt a pride in noticing that the finest ships they saw bore the Stars and Stripes, but lately England had made an immense stride in advance of us. An institution of naval architects had been there established for half-a-dozen years, and already its effects were to be seen in all the ship-yards of England. Something must be done here or we should lose our prestige as a maritime nation. Iron had been found the best material for ships in Great Britain, which was one great reason of the rapid strides making by that country. There the rule was to make the raw material cheap, while here it was to make it dear by giving a monopoly to a limited number of great iron-producers. The lecturer, after laying down and illustrating, by examples, models and drawings, his principles for the design and construction, and the means of propulsion of iron steamers, so as to get from 25 to 30 miles an hour, at less cost and greater safety than 18 to 20 can now be obtained, proceeded to summarize the whole subject as follows:

From what has been said in reference to the laws of nature and the forms of vessels, the following axioms appear to be established as great and unerring land marks for the guidance of the naval architect.

First—There are three kinds of resistance opposed to the movement of vessels through the water, whatever be the motive power, namely: 1. Head resistance, or the opposition to the vessel's progress offered by a body of water equal to the largest area of her immersed cross section, extending the whole length of her journey, which demands, in the first place, that such cross section shall be diminished as much as possible; and in the second place, that the wedge, being the passive power, or implement used to remove as well to replace this body of water, is subject to the same mechanical laws as when used for other purposes—namely, its power increases as its angles are diminished, and that the only limit imposed on the application of the law is the increase of friction, which is not likely to be reached in naval construction. Hence it follows that the diminution of the cross section should be obtained by increasing the length, which enables us to reduce the angles of the wedge, instead of by breadth of beam, which produces the contrary effect, and requires a removal of the water to a greater distance and with an implement of less power. 2. Frictional resistance, which is the rubbing of the particles of water against the immersed surface of the vessel, when in motion, and points out the value of smooth skins below the water line. 3. Negative resistance, or the cohesion of the water to the vessel's clearance or run, which is in the nature of capillary attraction, and may be illustrated by lifting a broad board, or flat surface of any kind vertically from the surface of the water, when it will be found that quite a mass will remain suspended underneath. By tilting the board this water will run off, more or less rapidly according to the angle of inclination, showing the importance of a fine or "clean" run in mitigating this kind of resistance.

Second—All these differing kinds of resistance are increased according to a certain, as yet not well ascertained law of nature, as the depth of immersion increases—which demonstrates the value of light draft, in obtaining high speed with moderate power. These considerations all relate to and govern the form of the vessel.

Third—The means by which the motive or active power of propulsion is applied are, in the case of steamers, the screw and the paddle-wheel. The former, it appears, is the best for ocean steamers, where sufficient immersion is obtained to form a more stable fulcrum to act against than can be secured by the paddles, which act only on the surface, where resistance is at its minimum, while for river and river harbor, where light draft is both necessary and attainable, the feathering paddle-wheel is best, because it exerts all its power in the direction of the vessel's course, and hence saves one-third of the motive power, or fall, as compared with the radial wheel at present mostly used.

The lecturer proposes to use the most approved oscillating or stationary cylinder engines, and to place them in the hold at midships, so as to secure stability. His boats are to be double-enders, to save "winding" or turning in going in or out of port; the boilers to be built on the Scotch tubular principle and wholly of steel, to secure greater safety and less weight, and he recommends the same material for the hull, and for the same reasons. The useless overhanging weights are to be dispensed with, and the guards to be only one-third the usual breadth. The cabins on the main and upper decks are to be made wedge shaped, like the hull, in order to mitigate the resistance of the air, which, in high speed steamers, is an item of great importance. The hull is to be divided into five watertight compartments, the central one occupied by the engines and boilers. By carrying the flat floor well fore and aft, the long sharp ends will support themselves without the necessity of hog frames, mast stays or other contrivances now resorted to. The two end compartments are not to be used for the storage of freight, so as to avoid strain on the structure.

The lecturer also proposes to provide a more perfect system of ventilation for the engine and boiler rooms, as well as the cabins, than any yet applied to steamers, but does not give the details. He concludes with a rather severe rebuke to the practical and rule-of-thumb designers and builders, who stubbornly resist every improvement on established knowledge which does not comport with present or old dogmas, but believes that the time is at hand when science will assert its right to work hand in hand with practice—when a vast stride will be made in this great and important branch of human investigation and industry.

The lecture has excited an animated discussion among the members, the lecturer explaining many of the objections raised against his theories and defending others forcibly, conveying the conviction that he thoroughly understood the subject of his essay, and that it was the result of careful research and conclusions thus arrived at.

THE OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting of Subscribers and Drawing for Seats.

The last season of opera under the skillful management of the indomitable MARETZEK, was accompanied by a Brooklyn tender of no small proportions. The list of subscribers was not far from 160, insuring the season sale of some 300 seats, which furnished a very acceptable nucleus for the incidental patronage of each successive night. The consequence was that the opera became the rage, and as MAX was shrewd enough to select such talent, native and foreign, as best suited the Brooklyn taste, he was always greeted by a crowded audience, an audience which almost always went away delighted and content. Mr. LOWBER, who at that time ran the entire machine, Academy included, busied himself and gave great personal influence to the furtherance of the success of the enterprise, and the result was that MARETZEK closed the season with a very handsome balance in his pocket. No manager, on any previous occasion, kept a promise; no one ever pretended to give an equivalent, and no one ever made any money before out of an operatic season in Brooklyn. The result proves the wisdom of the premise—he gave the best works in his *repertoire* in the best style compatible with the wretched scenic provisions of the house, and spent hundreds of dollars in carting his own scenery from this city to the Academy.

On Thursday night the subscribers to the approaching season met in the Academy. Messrs. LUTHER B. WYMAN and J. H. DEGRAW were the committee in charge, and their success proves their competency. The list included not far from 320 names, securing seats in the neighborhood of 500 in number, and giving promise of a much more brilliant and successful season than the last. Mr. YOUNG, a blind veteran of the gallant Fourteenth, drew the ballots from the wheel, while Mr. WYMAN, Mr. JONES, (the cashier,) Mr. WYER, the janitor, and Mr. JOEL attended to the other little launches incident to the lottery and its consequences.

The first name drawn was that of Mr. PHŒBUS; it was followed by VAN ANDEN, HUSTED, MILLS, LYMAN, &c.; Mr. LUTHER B. WYMAN having the most wretched luck of all. During the 3½ hours occupied in the drawing the greatest good humor prevailed, every one being satisfied with this most fair method of determining the order of choice. Mr. MARETZEK is pledged (and he always redeems his pledges) to produce the operas in Brooklyn with the same care and completeness as in this city, and to give the Brooklynites an equal share of the good things he has in store for his subscribers. This being the fact, it is by no means surprising that Brooklyn, which has hitherto always been behind the age in supporting matters of this nature, should now be in a state of ecstacy, bordering on delirium.

THE STEWART LIBEL CASE.

The Editors of the Police Gazette Offer an Apology—Letter from Ex-Judge Hilton to Justice Dowling.

It was understood that a decision would be rendered by Justice DOWLING, in the libel case of A. T. STEWART *vs.* GEO. W. MATSELL and WM. MACKELLAR, editors of the *National Police Gazette*, yesterday morning, the final hearing of the case having been set down for 10 A. M. District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., having learned that Mr. STEWART's counsel, Ex-Judge HILTON, had withdrawn from the case, expressed a desire to present a written argument to the Justice before a final decision was made. The case was therefore postponed on his request. The defendants in the case have, in their last issue of the *Gazette*, published an editorial disclaimer, which has been accepted by Mr. STEWART as an apology, as will be seen by the following letter:

> POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT, HALLS OF JUSTICE,
> NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1866.
>
> MY DEAR JUDGE: After reading the full and ample *amende* contained in the *National Police Gazette*, of to-day, I desire to say in behalf of Mr. A. T. STEWART, and as his counsel, that you may regard the proceedings instituted against Messrs. GEO. W. MATSELL and WILLIAM MACKELLAR as withdrawn.
>
> Very truly yours, HENRY HILTON.
>
> Judge DOWLING.

THE PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.

Sixtieth Anniversary—Music, Speeches, Recitations, &c.

The Academy of Music was well filled last night by the members and friends of the Peithologian Society of Columbia College, on the occasion of the celebration of its sixtieth anniversary. Very few societies have attained greater age or sustained reputations of such unblemished *morale*. Its members are in the ranks of every profession, and the army received many noble adherents from its membership. The committee, Messrs. George G. De Witt, Jr., J. P. Swain, Jr., Ralph W. Booth, Jr., Wm. P. Beck, E. Van Winkle, A. B., J. W. S. Arnold, J. H. Anderson, and W. P. Bell, were attentive to the wants of their guests, and having comfortably seated them, provided for them the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Overture—"La Muette de Portici;" Auber. Selections—"Crispino;" Ricci. Prayer by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. Prayer, from "Faust;" Gounod. Seventh Regiment Gallop. President's Address; Wm. R. Hyslop, A. M. Nightingale Polka; Bousquet. Patriotism; James M. Brady. Papagino Polka. Gray in a Night; Walton P. Bell. "Take me to thy Heart Again;" Balfe. The Execution; Duane L. Peabody. "Ever be Happy;" Balfe. Our Semi-annual; J. A. Bernheimer. "Gruss aus der Ferne;" C. Faust. National Retribution; Edw. Houghton. Selections—"Ione;" Petrella. School of Mines Oration; Robert Hay. "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Oration; William Iselan. "Collegiate Songs." The Bar and the Future; J. Hooker Hammersley, A. B. Reindist—"Macbeth;" Verdi. "Auld Lang Syne;" Charles A. Jackson, A. M. Polkomine; Reiffel. "Arise!" W. M. Goddard, A. B. "Sweet Evelina;" Parkhurst. Benediction. Pot Pourri. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

It is rare that an occasion of this kind passes by without a mishap of some nature. We are gratified to say that this was an exception, everything being done in an admirable style, reflecting credit alike upon the committee and the exponents of the programme.

The Fulton-street Prayer Meeting.

It would hardly be supposed that in the very heart of the business portion of our city, and at the seemingly busiest hour of the day, a sufficient number of persons could be found to keep up and continue the interest of this meeting, day after day and for years in succession. Such, however, is the case, and in no respect has its usefulness abated, but is constantly on the increase, and it is at the present time resorted to with as great an interest as during the first year of its establishment, having been in existence nearly nine years.

No effort to do good has ever been more successful in accomplishing its object that the instituting of this meeting; and no more interesting sight can be witnessed than to look in upon the respectful, attentive, and truly devotional assemblage to be found there from day to day. Strangers from every part of the country, and even from European countries daily visit these meetings, and from the warm and heartfelt sentiments expressed by them; seem to make it their great point of attraction, aside from the special business that called them to the city. The voices too of missionaries from the most distant portions of the globe, are there frequently heard in words of encouragement and of thankfulness for the spirit and energy imparted to them in their arduous duties, by the reading of the records of its doings in their far-away fields of labor.

To step from the busy and bustling street, and in an instant be transferred into the presence of this truly worshipful assemblage of aged and young, male and female, is of itself a sight encouraging to the heart of every true Christian, and goes far to convince him that the city is not entirely given up to mammon and its seductive influences. The meetings were never more encouraging than at the present time, and one of the most pleasing features to them is the interest that the young are taking in the services. Here too, more than at any other place in the country, is gathered the evidence of the state of religious feeling that prevades its utmost bounds, by means of statements daily made by strangers, by letters, and by requests for prayer from colleges and other institutions of learning, churches and individuals.

The rules of the meeting never have been deviated from since its origin; that of opening precisely at 12 and closing promptly at 1 o'clock, extending to all a most cordial invitation though they may have but five, ten or fifteen minutes to spare; their coming and going not being deemed an intrusion or interruption, as the business arrangements of a large number who visit here are of such a nature as will not admit of their remaining the full hour. On Mondays the meetings are conducted by clergymen, varying the denominations weekly, so that in succession may be seen Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Reformed Dutch, &c., and on the other days of the week the meetings are principally conducted by laymen, also as noted indiscriminately from the different denominations. The venerable Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, seldom visits the city without conducting the services, and the voice of his successor to his former charge in Brooklyn, the late Dr. CUTLER, was frequently heard from its desk, while young Dr. TYNG is often listened to with pleasure and satisfaction from the same hallowed pulpit, thus making the meeting, in every sense of the term, truthfully a Union Prayer-meeting.

The Charity Ball.

This great and peculiar social event will take place on the night of the 29th inst. The Charity Ball is great because it is always an overwhelming success; it is peculiar because the attendance differs from that of any other festivity. People who would shudder at the "Tigers," go with pleasure to the Charity Ball; church people and all kinds of good and benevolent people, go with great gusto to the Charity Ball. The coming ball promises to rival its predecessors; we trust it may surpass them. Tickets may be procured of the following named parties:

Mesdames—Sidney Ashmore, Wm. Astor, Averill, Barril, G. L. Beeckman, G. F. Bets, C. F. Bisbe, S. Dexter Bradford, J. F. Butterworth, Barlow, Caylus, Edward H. Coster, William C. Calhoun, Henry Delafield, De Birmingham, De Ferrusac, C. Du Bois, P. S. Forbes, E. Frith, Gentil, J. L. Graham, Charles C. Greene, E. Ellery Anderson, Lloyd Aspinwall, Belmont, Jas. W. Beekman, Wm. B. Bend, A. K. Bridge, John R. Brady, James Brooks, Wm. Blodgett, C. Berryman, Chickering, Cunard, Charles P. Daly, C. A. Davis, Degan, R. O. Doremus, Lorenzo Draper, Fremont, Forsyth, Ezra Goodrich, W. Gray, C. A. Heckscher, J. G. Heckscher, Wm. A. Hadden, C. B. Hoffman, R. L. Hone, B. M. Hunt, G. L. Jones, L. W. Jerome, F. E. Howe, James F. Carnochan, E. Ketcltas, Philip Livingston, Chas. Luling, Henry Meyer, J. B. Murray, W. H. McVicka, Palmer, Panon, J. Pyne, T. F. Randolph, Henry Hills, G. G. Haven, W. O. Hoffman, Lydig, Hoyt, G. G. Howland, Jos. Hooker, J. D. Jones, A. C. Kingland, Edwin Kirkland, Edwin Ludlow, Geo. A. Lashrop, Lazarus, G. B. Mott, D. Colden Murray, Gordon Norrie, R. Phelps, H. Parish, G. A. Phelps, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, B. Renwick, S. Howland Robbins, F. H. Saltus, Russell Stebbins, Paran Stevens, Lorillard Spencer, Sauer, C. E. Strong, G. T. Strong, E. H. Stoughton, Tighe, Titlingham Townsend, A. Van Wagenen, J. C. Wilmerding, Joel Wolfe, J. H. Wainright, Wm. Redmond, W. Rhinelander, H. De B. Routh, Fred. Sheldon, Fred. Suydam, John Schermerhorn, Joseph Strong, Stevenson, Sorchan, Murray Smith, H. A. Taylor, Tillinghast, William Tracy, L. Turnure, J. Kearney Warren, Edgerton Winthrop and Wyckoff.

We hear that the tickets are selling rapidly, and that the popular and social interest in the affair is very great.

The Four Murderers.

In the Kings County Jail, under the kind and careful protection of Sheriff MCNAMEE, lie four men charged with murder. One of them, MATTHEWS, is under sentence of death, two others, GONZALES and PELLICIER, will be sentenced to-day, and unless some provdential interposition entirely unanticipated rules to the contrary, they will be hanged, with the others, in the early days of the coming month. The fourth man, YATES, has had a trial, and was once sentenced to death. The skill and persistent ingenuity of his counsel, Mr. G. T. JENES, secured an extension of his life, and on Monday a new trial is to be begun. The popular feeling, which at one time operated strongly against him, is gone, and he will have a fair trial before Judge GILBERT. Some are unfeeling enough to wager against heavy odds that YATES will complete the quartette that on the 9th of March next will be pushed from life and ushered upon the unknown ocean of eternity by the same kind official hand that now protects and guards them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RAILROAD FREIGHT-CAR ROBBERIES.—For some weeks past a series of robberies have been perpetrated at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Thirtieth-street, by breaking into freight cars, and various portable articles have been carried off by the thieves. Detective IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested on Thursday evening, MICHAEL EAGAN, aged 19, on suspicion of being concerned in these robberies. On searching EAGAN's lodgings 29 Britania cups were found, supposed to have been stolen. Detective IRVING also succeeded in finding a side of sole leather in Tenth-avenue, and four more marked "Hungarian Tannery, H. G. & Co.," in an ice-cart near the depot, all stolen from freight cars. EAGAN was held for examination.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF SPIRITS.—ALBERT J. COLLING, formerly a porter in the employ of JESSE C. DAYTON, doing business in Front-street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives GOLDEN and DUSENBURY, on a charge of having stolen three barrels of spirits, valued at $300. On his arrest COLLING confessed to the theft, and gave information where the stolen property could be found and recovered. The detectives learned from the further confession of COLLING, that he had for some time been engaged in stealing spirits from Mr. HAYDEN, the total value of which is estimated at about $10,000. The prisoner was committed by Justice HOGAN for trial without bail.

MORE FLOUR.—Another large steam flouring mill is being erected to add to the amount of flour already manufactured for this market. Messrs. EDWARD CROMWELL and HENRY HILL, merchants of this city, LEWIS FAGIN, miller, and DAVID GIBSON, banker, of Cincinnati, have purchased water front in the City of Newark, N. J., where they are erecting a mill of capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 barrels per day. The firm in Newark is to be FAGIN & Co., and in New-York, CROMWELL, HILL & Co.

SALTING THE STREETS.—Capt. BRACKETT's men having reported that several city railway companies had thrown salt upon their tracks, in violation of the corporation ordinances, Mayor HOFFMAN's attention was called to the fact, and letters were immediately written to the Presidents of all the city railroads, notifying them to desist salting their tracks, under penalty of prosecution. The notices were delivered last evening to the various railway Presidents, by Patrolmen of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.—On Thursday evening the basement door of premises No. 101 Fifth-avenue, occupied by Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS, having been accidentally left open, an unknown man gained an entrance, and proceeding to the second floor, took from a bureau drawer a set of diamond jewelry valued at $7,000, and $150 in Treasury-notes, making good his escape with his plunder.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHNNY PELL.—The body of JOHNNY PELL, the well-known negro minstrel, was brought on to this city yesterday from Boston. The funeral services were performed at No. 42 Thompson-street, in presence of a large circle of the relatives and friends of the deceased.

LECTURE ON DANIEL WEBSTER.—Rev. Dr. ROGERS will deliver a lecture on DANIEL WEBSTER, at the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, on Monday evening next. Mr. S. P. WARREN will preside at the organ, and the lecture will be preceded by some fine music.

POLICEMAN CRUSHED.—Yesterday afternoon Patrolman JAMES BAGLEY, of the City-hall Police, while attending to his duties on Pier No. 27, North River, was severely crushed between a truck and a cask of sugar. He was taken home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURTS.—Criminal cases have of late increased to such an extent in Brooklyn that it is found necessary to procure the aid of the City Court to dispose of the great number of indictments now in the hands of the District-Attorney. On Monday next THEODORE YATES will be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of CHARLES CURMAN, a policeman. The accused was once tried on the same indictment, convicted and sentenced to be executed. A stay of proceedings was obtained and a new trial ordered by the Court of Appeals. Judge GILBERT having been associate counsel for the prisoner on the first trial will not preside, and as Judge LOTT is understood to be engaged elsewhere, the services of another Judge must necessarily be secured. On Wednesday the trial of GEO. SCHNEIDT is to be commenced. He stands indicted for the murder of FRANCIS WEISCHNER in a lager-beer saloon, in Williamsburgh, on the 1st of January last. The Court of Sessions will open for the term on Tuesday, Feb. 6, and it is expected that the unlicensed liquor dealers will first be attended to. The Brooklyn City Court will open for criminal business on Monday, Feb. 5. Some forty indictments are on the docket. Civil cases will be tried in this court by jury during the third week of the month. The fourth week equity cases will be heard. Notes of issue for the February term must be filed this day (27th inst.) previous to 4 o'clock P. M.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF PASSING A COUNTERFEIT POSTAL STAMP.—A bar-tender in a liquor-store in York-street, named JOHN H. O'DONNELL, was arraigned before the United States District Court, Judge BENEDICT presiding, on Thursday, on the charge of having passed a counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency bill upon a boy named HENRY OSTREICHER. The lad is about twelve years of age, and supports himself and mother by selling matches. He testified that on the night of the 19th of October last he went into the liquor-store in which accused was bartender, to sell some matches. The bartender purchased fifty cents worth, and gave him a fifty-cent stamp therefor. The boy objected to taking it, saying it was bad, but the bartender told him if it was bad he knew where he got it. The boy, ascertaining its bad quality elsewhere, returned to the store, but the barkeeper refused to take it unless the boy treated all hands—some dozen frequenters of the place sitting about the room—out of it. This the boy refused to do, when the proprietor of the store ejected him from the premises. The boy made a complaint, and the accused was arrested and indicted. The case being given to the jury a verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE MURDER ON THE SCHOONER "JOHN BOYNTON."—The investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of ROBERT M. MITCHELL, the mate of the schooner *John Boynton*, on the night of the 30th December last, while lying off Riker's Island, was to have been resumed yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of the illness of Coroner LYNCH was adjourned until Monday next.

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTIES.—The Bounty Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, notify the public that all claims for return of bounties in this County must be presented at their office, No. 14 Court-house, on or before Feb. 15, 1866. After that date none will be received or audited.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The Fire Department Ball of the Western District will take place in the Academy of Music on the night of Feb. 4. It promises to be a grand affair.

LAW REPORTS.

Counterfeiting Internal Reven

been started in London. It has already elicited financial facts regarding the American trade, from parties in Manchester, Liverpool and London who are thoroughly conversant with the actual state of things, which will do this country good abroad, even though they should fail to turn the London *Times* to other and more rational means of accounting for the pressure upon the Bank of England.

There is a quiet time to-day in the money market. The rates are 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call to the brokers. A moderate business is doing in government securities at the Stock Exchange, and quite an active demand is shown by the public for 7-30s, in a retail way, at the counters of the large Wall-street dealers in governments. The old 5-20s are a fraction cheaper, waiting further European needs.

There is some hesitation shown in the downward and very bearish speculation in the railways at the Stock Exchange. At the early board there was a good demand on the first call of the New-York and Western lists, though lower figures, by ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent., were made at the close. Subsequently the bidding again improved, and while most of the brokers continue to talk down the whole market, it is by no means certain that the fashion of the street may turn when least expected on particular roads which are known to have been immensely oversold. If the question were one of dear money, further sacrifices by actual bidders and larger contracts for still lower prices might, perhaps, be reasonably anticipated, but no one pretends that any such difficulty exists, or is likely very soon to occur.

At the afternoon boards there was a comparatively steady temper to the railway market, and prices on the whole were about the same as on Thursday afternoon. On the miscellaneous share list there was a recovery of *thirty per cent.* on Pacific Mail, on a rumor that the menaced opposition had been given up. Atlantic Mail also advanced *seven per cent.* The New-York and most of the Western roads were decidedly better in demand and price at the very close. Gold left off 139⅞@139⅞.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	93	92⅞	Northwest	29¼	28⅝
U. S. 5-20s	102⅞	102⅝	N. West Pref.	54⅞	54⅝
U. S. 7.30s	99	99	Rock Island	97⅜	98
N. Y. Central	91¼	91⅝	Fort Wayne	93⅞	93⅝
Erie	84⅞	83⅞	Cumb'land Coal	46	44
Hudson	100	101⅝	Quicksilver	38¼	38
Reading	98⅞	98⅝	Mariposa	13	12⅞
Mich. Southern	67¼	67⅝	Canton	44¾	44⅝
Illinois Central	117	116	Ohio Certificates	26⅜	24⅞
Pittsburgh	78¼	78⅞	American Gold	139⅞	139⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅝

The following bids were made for the city bank shares:

New-York	110	Hanover	108
Merchants'	110¼	People's	112
America	135¼	Shoe and Leather	102½
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Corn Exchange	112½
Leather Manufacts'	181	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	105	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	104	Importers' & Traders'	99
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	100	Central National	108
American Exchange	110	First National	210
Chatham	132	Fourth National	97¼
Bank of the Republic	110	Ninth National	107

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	101½	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	74
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Tol. and Wab. 1st M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	98	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3ds, '68		Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts.	100	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. C. R. 7 ⅌ c. s'g'd by Mo.	77¼	Mil. & Mad. L. G. 1st M	48
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	100	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	93¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Tol. Peoria & W. 1st M.	70	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84

The Prairie du Chien Road will pay 4 ⅌ cent. half yearly on the first preferred stock, and 3½ ⅌ cent. on the second preferred on the 1st of February. After that date to the 11th of February the few remaining mortgage bonds can be converted into first preferred shares; and if not so converted, will stand more than an even chance of being paid off at par on the April drawing of the sinking fund.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of *six per cent.*; the Home Fire *three and a half per cent.* Hon. F. A. CONKLING has been made President of the Ætna Fire office, in place of Mr. JACOB BROWER, resigned.

Messrs. GEORGE W. MCLEAN and JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, of the Stock Exchange Board, have leased from the Stock Exchange Building Company the ground floor of the Exchange on Broad-street for $25,000 a year, and have opened this large and commodious room to the outside brokers and jobbers in stocks, on the payment of $100 a year each admission charge for dealing in the room. The subscriptions already amount to $20,000 a year, and will probably reach double this sum when the arrangement comes to be generally known and its conveniences appreciated.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,199,543 17—including for Customs, $576,000; on account of Loan, $591,000; Coin certificates, $322,700. Payments, $1,542,165 91. Balance, $90,904,675 70.

New-York City contributes nearly one-fifth of the entire income of the national treasury from internal revenue. Last year the internal revenue receipts of the government in this city were $37,156,412, against $18,242,773 in 1864, and $7,911,105 in 1863; showing an enormous increase, due, in part, to the amended law, but chiefly to the vastly increased efficiency of the collection system, and the thoroughness with which the law is now enforced by the revenue agents, collectors, assessors, &c., under the vigilant supervision of the chief of the Internal Revenue Bureau. A comparison of the annual receipts from this source, in each of the seven collection districts into which the metropolis is divided, during the past three years, gives the following result:

District.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Thirty-second	$1,399,881 62	$4,873,907 78	$10,269,871 59
Fourth	2,169,138 58	4,020,762 14	8,466,158 50
Fifth	608,987 30	1,054,017 21	1,827,381 63
Sixth	1,190,976 97	2,899,881 54	4,300,378 96
Seventh	453,261 48	935,386 67	1,626,384 91
Eighth	1,700,300 42	3,562,680 25	8,858,657 52
Ninth	489,558 98	944,137 68	2,077,578 47
Grand total	$7,911,105 35	$18,242,773 22	$37,156,411 58

The total amount of internal revenue collected in this city since the formal inauguration of the system, (October, 1862,) is $64,222,056, of which amount $37,156,412 were collected in the single calendar year of 1865. In the current year it is confidently anticipated that the revenue of the government from this city alone will approximate fifty million dollars, or equal to considerably over a sixth of the aggregate income of the national treasury from this source, throughout the country, as estimated by Secretary MCCULLOCH, in his last annual report.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, has communicated a list of the cities of the United States, with statistics of their manufactories, including those having 10,000 inhabitants and upward. It includes 102 cities, beginning with New-York and ending with Newport, Ky. The total capital employed is $417,129,234; hands employed—males, 410,920; females, 147,600; value of products, $874,934,827. New-York stands first in the list. Capital, $61,212,757; males employed, 65,483; females, 24,721; value of products, $159,107,369. Philadelphia employs a capital of $73,318,885; male operatives, 68,350; females, 30,633; value of products, $135,979,777. Cincinnati is third in order: products, $46,000,000; capital, $17,000,000 in round numbers. Boston—products, $36,000,000; capital, $13,000,000. The other principal cities produce as follows: Brooklyn, $34,000,000; Newark, $22,000,000; St. Louis, $21,000,000; Baltimore, $21,000,000; San Francisco, $19,000,000; Lowell, $18,000,000; Providence, $15,000,000; Louisville, $12,000,000; Richmond, $12,000,000; Pittsburgh, $11,000,000; New-Bedford, $11,000,000; Chicago, $11,000,000; New-Orleans, $10,000,000; Manchester, $10,000,000; Troy, $10,000,000; Rochester, $10,000,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,588,318. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,610	$775,037	1,006	$418,993	907	$395,553
Man. of Cotton	1,061	351,145	516	166,063	906	304,267
Man. of Silk	229	201,033	161	170,245	102	132,929
Man. of Flax	885	283,518	429	122,170	439	133,868
Miscellaneous	258	81,196	554	47,953	214	34,242
Total	4,043	$1,661,934	2,666	$926,384	2,568	$1,000,857
		926,384				1,661,934
Total entered		$2,588,318	Total marketed			$2,662,791

Attention is called to the card of Messrs. DEPEW & POTTER, bankers, No. 11 Broad-street, who are prepared to transact all business, in their line, promptly and satisfactorily.

We have already alluded to the annual election of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. It resulted in the choice of the following-named gentlemen as directors of the bank for the ensuing year: James Buell, Lucius Hopkins, Aaron Arnold, Samuel E. Sproulls, Edwin L. Trowbridge, David A. Wood, Gustavus A. Conover, Anthony S. Hope, John T. Bruce, Charles Rubens, Daniel S. Schanck, George Cecil, Russell Sage, Albert Jewett, James S. Rockwell. At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, JAMES BUELL was reëlected President, and LUCIUS HOPKINS was elected Vice-President, and E. H. PERKINS, Jr., was appointed Cashier, in place of C. A. SMITH, resigned.

We have received the following circular, setting forth the plan adopted by the Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in adjustment of the Schuyler fraud claims:

To the Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company:

The Court of Appeals having affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Robert Schuyler and others, whereupon this company is called upon to pay judgments to a large amount; therefore, it was, at a meeting of this board to-day,

Resolved, That in order to pay these judgments, the capital of this company be increased to $5,000,000, alloting to each stockholder 40 per cent. in stock, in addition to the amount standing in his name on the books of this company, on Saturday, Jan. 27, inst., by the payment to the company of $75 on each share so allotted.

Resolved, That notice be given to the stockholders of the action of this board, requesting them to notify the company of their acceptance of the additional stock, on or before the 20th day of February.

Resolved, That $75, in cash, be paid on each share, on or before Tuesday, the 20th day of February, when, on such payment, certificates of full paid stock will be issued therefor. A discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed to parties paying in advance of the above date, and that the books be closed after Jan. 27 until Feb. 21.

Resolved, That the Committee of Adjustment, raised Dec. 26, be requested to carry out the above resolution.

It is believed by the board that the above plan is the best that can be adopted for the interests of the stockholders, as it increases the stock in place of increasing the bonds, and consequently the mortgage upon the property. While the board are disappointed at the result, and feel that a great injustice has been done to the original stockholders, yet they cannot but congratulate them upon the prospect of getting rid of litigation. The board have no complaint, having tested the questions at issue in the highest court, from whence there is no appeal. The loss is heavy, yet we cannot but hope that the stockholders will be remunerated, and enjoy in peace that which has been threatened, day by day, to be taken from them. The property of the company is valuable, and, in the opinion of persons capable of judging, could not be replaced to-day for the capital and bonds outstanding when this arrangement shall have been completed, namely, five millions of capital and two millions of bonds.

G. B. CARHART,
WILSON G. HUNT,
JAS. J. ROOSEVELT,
E. C. SCRANTON,
GEO. N. MILLER,

Committee of the Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

We have been informed that the special Revenue Commission, which has been in session at the Custom-house, in this city, for some time past, making inquiries and investigations in connection with the revenue system of the government, and with a view to improvement and modification of the revenue laws of the country, have finally completed their report, which will be speedily placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will as promptly present it to Congress. All revenue topics, projects and measures are elaborately and exhaustively discussed in the report, which promises to prove a most important and deeply interesting document.

Discount Rates in Europe in 1865.

The rates of discount in the principal cities of Europe, during the year 1865, have been as follows: At Amsterdam the discount rate was seven weeks at 6 ⅌ cent., two weeks at 5½ ⅌ cent., two weeks at 5 ⅌ cent., five weeks at 4½ ⅌ cent., seven weeks at 4 ⅌ cent., thirteen weeks at 3½ ⅌ cent., and sixteen weeks at 3 ⅌ cent. At Berlin it was eleven weeks at 7 ⅌ cent., four weeks at 6 ⅌ cent., nine weeks at 5 ⅌ cent., and twenty-eight weeks at 4 ⅌ cent. At Brussels it was five weeks at 6 ⅌ cent., six weeks at 5 ⅌ cent., twenty-two weeks at 4 ⅌ cent., eleven weeks at 3½ ⅌ cent. and eight weeks at 3 ⅌ cent. At Frankfort it was eleven weeks at 5½ ⅌ cent., four weeks at 5 ⅌ cent., three weeks at 4½ ⅌ cent., three weeks at 4 ⅌ cent., and thirty-one weeks at 3 ⅌ cent. At Hamburg it was two weeks at 7 ⅌ cent., five weeks at 6½ ⅌ cent., five weeks at 6 ⅌ cent., one week at 5 ⅌ cent., eight weeks at 4½ ⅌ cent., nine weeks at 4 ⅌ cent., four weeks at 3½ ⅌ cent., sixteen weeks at 3 ⅌ cent. and two weeks at 2½ ⅌ cent. At London it was seven weeks at 7 ⅌ cent., seven weeks at 6 ⅌ cent., two weeks at 5½ ⅌ cent., five weeks at 5 ⅌ cent., eight weeks at 4½ ⅌ cent., fourteen weeks at 4 ⅌ cent., three weeks at 3½ ⅌ cent. and six weeks at 3 ⅌ cent. At Paris it was five weeks at 5 ⅌ cent., five weeks at 4½ ⅌ cent., eleven weeks at 4 ⅌ cent., twelve weeks at 3½ ⅌ cent. and eighteen weeks at 3 ⅌ cent.

Sales of Real Estate, Jan. 26.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 617 7th-av., 20x80	$16,300
House and lot No. 70 West 43d-st, 19.3x70	18,100
Store and lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 43d-st., 21.8x80	19,900

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 4 bbls. Ashes, 3,626 bbls. Flour, 295 bbls. and 1,559 bags Corn Meal, 1,607 bushels Wheat, 6,898 bushels Corn, 12,105 bushels Oats, 110 bushels Rye, 6,450 bushes Malt, 1,495 bbls. Pork, 574 pkgs. Cut Meats, 808 pkgs. Lard, 350 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and steady at $7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce, quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been in rather more request at 45c.@47c. for yellow ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in limited request at former rates, including Adamantine at 22c.@26c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been in rather better demand and steady in price.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly but has been lightly dealt in, to-day. We quote: Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at unchanged prices. Middlings, 47c.@49c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 4,800 bales. The receipts at this port during the current week have averaged 3,678 bales a day, making 72,064 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 515,477 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: Jobbers' prices: Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 31½c.; Pacific F, 25c.; Pacific H, 31½c.; Pacific L, 27c.; Pittsfield A, 35c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 50c.; Pepperell 11-4, $1 25; Pepperell 10-4, $1 15; Pepperell 9-4, $1 05; Hell's Semper Idem 36-inch, 37c.; Hill's Semper Idem 33-inch, 35c. Prints—Cocheco, 25c.; Hamilton, 24c.; Allen, 21½c.; Dunnel, 25c.; Freeman, 20½c. Delaines—Manchester, 25c.; Pacific, 26c. Cambrics—Manville, 22½c.; Victory, 22c. Selecias—Indian Orchard, 32½c.; Clinton, 36c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 40c.; Salmon's Falls, 37c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 82c.; Amoskeag A, 60c.; Amoskeag B, 55c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 40c.; Whittenden B B, 32c.; Whittenden C, 33c. Denims—Massachusetts, 45c.; Manchester, 42½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand. Meyer's I X L in fair demand. The attendance of out-of-town buyers at the Exchange was quite large this morning, and the Spring trade is evidently about to commence. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade dull, even at latest quotations. Philadelphia—Market steady. Cottons rather more active. Woolens steady and not much doing. Boston—Small sales; parties unable to supply themselves at quotations. Cincinnati—Market inactive. domestics generally are being offered lower, but buyers holding off.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in moderate demand at from 70c. for poor to 85c. for prime, ⅌ lb. The latter are in light supply and wanted.

FISH—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for Mackerel, while Cod and Herring are in limited request. We quote: Dry Cod at $7 25@$9 50, ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 50@$23 50; No. 2 at $15 75@$18, ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 58c.@60c. for scaled, and 48c.@50c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Four has been less active and rather heavy to-day, though holders of desirable lots have not been eager to sell at the ruling figures, as they anticipate an early improvement. Sales since our last 7,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 35, chiefly at $7 70@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 80	@$7 40
Extra State	7 70	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 30	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 20	@15 00

Southern Flour is unsettled to-day; sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet but steady; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$6 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—The market has been quiet for foreign prices of which have not varied materially. A very moderate business has been transacted in domestic. We quote Apples, Fancy Western, $4 50@$5 50; Mixed Western, $3@$4; Common Western, $2@$3. Cranberries, choice, $10@$11; second grade, $5@$7 Dried Apples, New, 12c.@13c.; Old State, 8c.@10½c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@35c.; unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; unpealed, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, New, pitted, 50c.@55c.; Blackberries, 31c.@33c.; Raspberries, 45c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@36c. ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand, chiefly for milling, at steady prices. Sales since our last, 21,000 bushels very good to choice Milwaukee Club at $1 73 @$1 76, the latter an extreme price, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less request at declining prices. Sales since our last, 47,500 bushels at 80c.@82½c. for unsound, and 83c.@86c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 83c.@85c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in good demand and buoyant, including State at 58c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 55c.@57c.; Old Western at 57c.@59c.; New Western at 41c.@45c. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal. Barley has been neglected. Barley Malt is inactive; 3,000 bushels sold at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. Beans and Peas are quiet but steady. We quote: New Marrows, $2 50@$2 75; new Kidneys, $2 75@$2 85; new Mediums, $2 20@$2 30; mixed lots, $2@$2 20; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 40; Peas, green Marrowfat, $2 75@$3 ⅌ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Jan. 23, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., notice thus: "The Wheat market during the past week has been remarkably quiet, the business being chiefly confined to operations among the local traders. To-day 10,000 bush. No. 1 Spring sold for delivery last half May at $1 29; No. 1 Spring bought here to-day and held to opening of navigation would cost, with expenses of storage, fire insurance and interest about $1 30 on board vessel 1st May next, and with an allowance of 30c. ⅌ bush. for lake and canal freight, lake insurance and transhipment charges, the cost laid down at New-York, about the 1st June next, would be $1 60. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 1,250,000 bush. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 4c. ⅌ bush. storage to 20th of April next, at $1 23½@$1 24; No. 2 at $1 10. Winter Wheat ranged from $1 45 to $1 75. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 52,171 bushels, against 54,543 bushels for same time last year. Flour has ruled dull and nominal during the past week for all grades excepting choice City Winter Wheat brands, which are in fair demand. Freight to New-York, by all rail, $1 60 ⅌ bbl., and $1 70 to Boston and Portland. Receipts for week 2,381 bbls. Shipments for week 7,867 bbls."

HAY—North River bale continues in demand and steady at 80c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at former rates.

LATHS—Have been quiet and depressed at $4 75@$5 for Eastern ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Has been held firmly, and desirable lots of Sole have been in fair demand, including Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37½c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues quiet and heavy at $1 70 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Transactions in all kinds have been on a very limited scale, though prices have not varied materially. We quote: Ingot Copper at 38c.@39c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $49@$51; No. 2, $47@$48 50; Scotch Pig, $49@$51; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $110@$125 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 37½@$9 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin at 26½c.@27c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 27½c.@28c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Is in moderate request at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico at 45c.@80c.; Cuba at 33c.@48c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $7 75@$8 25; Resin at $5 25@$18 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 87½@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 57½@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in demand and is held more firmly, closing at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 54c.@55c. for Refined in bond, and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quite heavily at reduced prices. Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., at $28 25@$29 for new Mess, closing at $28 75, cash; $27 75@$28 closing at $27 75 cash for one year old Mess; $22 50 for Prime Mess, and $21@$21 25 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Also 5,500 bbls. new Mess, for February, March, April and May, sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 25@$29 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and in demand at 11c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 17c. @18½c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is in more demand, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c., the latter rate for February delivery; Short Rib, at 14½c.@15½c.; Long Ribbed, February delivery, s. o., at 15c.; Long Clear at 15c.@15½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15c.@16½c; sales 950 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue in request at 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 13¾c.@14½c. for City ⅌ lb., the latter being quite scarce. Lard is in demand and steady; sales 550 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@18c.; and 1,500 bbls., February, March, and April delivery, s. o., at 18c.@18½c lb. Beef is quiet at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are scarce and inactive at $40 50@$41 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Butter continues dull and heavy at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 12c.@18c. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ⅌ lb.	26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	24	@26
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	24	@26
Common Western—firkins, ⅌ lb.	20	@28
Canada Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ⅌ lb.	33	@35

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	16	@17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17

RICE—Continues quiet at old figures. We quote Carolina at $12@$12, and Rangoon at $9 25@$10 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in moderate supply and limited demand at former prices.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate request, including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$3, and Timothy at $3 75@$4 35 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Is quiet at previous prices.

SPICES—Have been in demand and held with considerable firmness.

SKINS—Deer have been more abundant, but held firmly; hence, transactions have been limited. Goat have been freely offered and purchased at somewhat easier prices.

SUGARS—Have been in slack request at unchanged prices. Sales since our last 265 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13c., with 470 boxes Havana at 11½c.@12½c., and 700 bags Pernambuco on private terms, ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; do. do. refining, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and heavy. We quote: 14½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 85,000 lbs. at 15c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 143,000 lbs, at 12½c.@13c., and 70,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand and held firmly, including Ordinary to finest Hyson Tea, from $1 10@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial, from $1 20@$1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong, 60c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good request and firm; sales, since our last, 214 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@24c.; 63 bales Havana on private terms; 72 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

Prices of Leaf Tobacco in New-York.

	Gold. 1866. Light.		Heavy.	
Kentucky Factory Lugs	5	@ 6	7	@ 8¾
Inferior Kentucky	6½	@ 7½	10	@12
Middling to Fair	8	@ 9	12½	@14
Good	9	@11	17	@18
Selections, bright and sweet	16	@21	—	@—
Selections, heavy export	—	@—	19	@21

Prices of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York.

	Taxes Paid.		In Bond.	
Extra	$1 15	@$1 20	60c.	@65c.
Best brands of	90	@$1 10	55c.	@60c.
Medium	—	@ —	50c.	@55c.
Common	95	@$1 00	—	@—
32s	80	@ 90	—	@—
¼ lbs. fine	75	@ 78	38c.	@40c.
½ lbs. medium to good	65	@ 70½	30c.	@35c.
½ lbs. Navies fine	55	@ 62	25c.	@27½c.
¾ lbs. Navies medium	55	@ 60	20c.	@25c.
Common	12½	@ 30	12½c.	@15c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 120 bbls., in lots, at $2 26@$2 27 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been rather less sought after since our last. The finer grades have not been freely offered, and have been firm. Inferior and common qualities have been pressed for sale and have been heavy in price. We quote Domestic thus: *New-York, Michigan and Indiana Fleece*—Saxony Fleece, 64c.@68c.; three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 60c.@65c.; half-blood fleece, 60c.@62c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@53c.; common fleece, 45c.@48c. *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia*—Choice selected Saxony fleece, 75c.@78c.; Saxony fleece, 70c.@75c.; three-quarter and full-blood Merino fleece, 65c.@70c.; half-blood fleece, 62c.@65c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 52c.@55c.; common fleece, 48c.@50c.; tub washed, 60c.@66c. *Wisconsin, Iowa, Vermont and Illinois*—three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 55c.@60c.; half-blood fleece, 54c.@58c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@52c. ⅌ lb. *Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee*—Washed fleece, 50c.@60c.; unwashed fleece, 35c.@40c.; Canada fleece, 55c.@72c. ⅌ lb. *Pulled Wool*—New-York City extra pulled, 60c.@65c.; New-York City super pulled, 55c.@60c.; New-York City No. 1 pulled, 35c.@40c.; lambs, 45c.@50c.; Western pulled, 45c.@55c.; choice country picklock pulled, 70c.@75c.; Country extra pulled, 62c.@67c.; Country super pulled, 58c.@63c.; Country No. 1 pulled, 35c.@45c.; Canada pulled, 40c.@65c. ⅌ lb. *California*—California unwashed fleeces, in grades, 25c.@42c.; California washed pulled, 40c.@57c.; California common washed pulled, 20c.@32c.; California Fall Clip, in grades, 22c.@40c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 550 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb., and 7,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Bremen 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Elizabeth—Cottage-house and 4 acres, $14,000.
English Neighborhood—House and 80 acres, $26,500.
Eastchester—House and 8 acres, near Mount Vernon depot, $25,000.
Englewood—Store, cottage and 12 acres, $16,000.
Englewood, North—New house and 14 acres, fine order, $6,000.
East Haven—House and 10 acres, $12,000.
East Ridge, near Newark, on Passaic River—House and 17 acres, $30,000.
Fordham—House and plot, 120x200 feet, $7,500.
Fordham—House and 20 acres, near depot, $16,000.
Fishkill—Handsome place, house and 60 acres, $80,000.
Fishkill—House and 14 acres, elegant place, $50,000.
Fishkill—House and 126 acres, good farm, $12,600.
Fairfield, "Greenfield Hill"—House and 8½ acres, $9,000.
Fairfield—House and 18 acres, fine place, $13,000.
Fairfield—House and 20 acres, nice cottage, $7,500.
Greenwich, Conn.—Handsome house and 3 acres, $15,500.
Golden's Bridge—House and 160 acres.
Heath House—Schooley's Mountains and 30 acres, $60,000.
Huntingdon, L. I.—House and 44 acres, $250 per acre.
Hyde Park—Mansion and 102 acres, delightfully situated, $40,000.
Hyde Park—Farmhouse and 150 acres, $9,000.
Hudson—Farmhouse and 147 acres, $15,000.
Hempstead—Farm of 123 acres, $20,000.
Hackensack—House and plot, 82x325 feet, $10,000.
Hempstead—Mansion and 56 acres, near depot, $80,000.
Hudson—Handsome house and 43 acres, $20,000.
Hudson—Small house and 70 acres, $14,000.
Hudson—Genteel house and 68 acres, $8,000.
For further particulars apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 9 miles from Harlem, two country seats. One consists of a large stone mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, conservatory, &c. The house is one of the finest and most elegant country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Has grapery, cider press, barns, stables, farm-house, &c., and will be sold with 25 or more acres of land. Adjoining there is a large gothic cottage, with garden, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and free from nuisances of any kind. A fine stream of water on the premises. Also, a frame house with from 10 to 15 acres of land. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A POSITIVE SALE — UNDER MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—The elegant residence No. 168 President-st., (between Clinton and Court sts.) Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground, containing choice fruit trees, &c. House 38x50 feet, three-story and attic, built in the best manner by days' work. Neighborhood first-class in every respect. Convenient to cars; about one-third of mile from ferry. The above property will be sold on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor and Mortgagee, No. 139 Pearl-st., near Wall-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE FACTORY SITE FOR SALE.—The Belvidere Manufacturing Company having had their cotton mill destroyed by fire, now offer their site and water power for sale, with transfer of chartered privileges; 300 inches water under 2¾ feet head and fall 17¾ feet; stream never failing, (500 inches more water can probably be had;) the lot is 196 by about 250 feet; railroad facilities to every point. This is a rare chance for parties wanting to engage in the manufacturing business. For further particulars address A. N. EASTON, Secretary, Belvidere, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE three-story high-stoop brick house corner of 3d and North 8th sts., and the the four adjoining, 20x34, lots 20x80; also, corner of 4th and North 8th sts., and eight adjoining; houses 20x36; lots 20x100; twelve rooms in each and sub-cellar; water and gas fixtures in all; price $4,250; $2,500 may remain five years. The houses are pleasantly located, and nearly new. Also, 500 vacant lots lying between the East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. No money required where they are improved. Apply to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN GENESEE VALLEY.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing 500 acres, situated two miles east of Mount Morris, and four miles south of Genesee, and one quarter of a mile from depot, on Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris Railroad. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, good fruit, fences first-rate, and buildings complete; 420 acres improved, balance timbered.
Address CARROLL FITZHUGH, Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive; dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Bay Ridge, L. I., with 7 acres of choice land, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 18 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing, and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit. The premises will be shown.
Apply to CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st., or to JAS. C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR TO LET—The premises, recently occupied as a distillery, consisting of 24 lots, with large and substantial brick buildings, steam engine, 70-horse power, with new set of boilers, situate on Franklin-av., extending through to Skillman-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber at the lumber-yard, Clinton-av., near Flushing-av., between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. R. BEERS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THREE STORY brown-stone front house, independent wall, high stoop well built, No. 12 West 19th-st.; price $35,000. At Riverdale, on the Hudson, an English cottage, very roomy, and stable, with 3¾ acres on the southwest corner of River and Riverdale avs; price $30,000. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—425 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY improved, with a handsome lake of water upon the same; full of fish; suitable for a Summer resort, 100 miles from New-York; would be sold cheap. For particulars apply to C. LUXTON'S Land Office, corner Palisade-av. and Warren-st., Hudson City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM, CONvenient to this city, just two miles from Peekskill, on the turnpike road, containing 102 acres: good buildings, excellent neighborhood and very healthy. All trains stop at Peekskill. Time from New-York about 1½ hours. Inquire of J. J. YELLOTT, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON HENRY, Warren and Congress sts., the mansion, grounds, &c., known as the Becar Mansion, consisting of large house, stable, green-house, and over 14 lots of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, IN 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $30,000. Also, a large number of private houses, located from 15th-st. to 34th-st., from the 6th to the 9th avs. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length: suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ABOUT SIXteen miles from the city, two very tasty dwellings, with from one to eighteen acres of land, well located and convenient to station. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 146 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Apply to P. V. HUSTED, New-England Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard, between 4 and 7 P. M., where an order may be obtained to see the interior.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 half the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF TENEment houses in the 16th and 20th Wards, paying from 12 to 18 per cent. on the prices asked; in good order and good locations. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

LENOX PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, THREE pieces of property, with dwelling-houses thereon, situated in Lenox, Mass. W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 30 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP—House and lot on 5th-av., opposite Central Park. Apply this day to S. CLARKE, No. 135 Elizabeth-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, superior order; 47th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. Others, $8,000 to $25,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, NEXT a three-story brick house and lot on 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 42 acres, 8 miles from Jersey City. Inquire of R. FURMAN, No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray-hill; possession immediately. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WORTH-ST. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOUR LOTS ON 55TH AND 56TH STS., west of and near 5th-av. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

THREE ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale three farms situate on the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railway and the Blooming Grove and New-Windsor Turnpike, within one-quarter of a mile of the Salisbury Mills depot. Said farms are of the best quality of land, are well watered, have reasonably good buildings, and the finest sites for dwelling-houses. There is on one of them an abundant and never-failing spring of very cold water. The whole is capable of beautiful and profitable improvements.
Three hundred and fifty acres will be sold together, or in three farms of 138 acres, 120 acres and 100 acres. It has been used heretofore very profitably as a milk farm.
If not sold before Feb. 1 they will be to let.
Purchasers are invited to view them.
ROBERT DENNISTON.
SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE CO., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1866.

REMOVAL.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, REAL ESTATE AGENT,
has removed from the office of Abner L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st., to No. 37 Pine-st., where he offers his services to his friends and the public for the purchase and sale of real estate, leasing of stores, dwellings and offices, the collection of rents, and obtaining money on bond and mortgage, with the care of property generally.
FOR SALE.
Stores, dwellings, and vacant lots, in this city and Brooklyn; country seats and farms. $10,000 to loan on bond and mortgage on improved city property.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND,
an elegant furnished house, with porter's lodge, coach-house and stables, and twelve to fifty acres of land. The buildings are spacious and costly, and built by the owner for his own use. Will be sold low. Apply to ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. 28 and 29.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson River, two hours' ride from New-York, a beautiful country residence, with about 50 acres of choice land, highly cultivated. The house is large and replete with all modern conveniences, extensive stables, barns, outbuildings, lodge, &c.; fruit of the choicest varieties in great abundance; grounds extending to the river, with a frontage of 1,400 feet; views superb; location unexceptionable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.
Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.
Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.
Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence in Morristown, N. J., ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The house is nearly new and in perfect order; contains 11 rooms, with marble mantels, dumb waiter, &c.; a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York; the lot contains ¾ of an acre, with good garden, fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Price low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to E. P. FREEMAN, Nos. 48 and 50 White-st., or to F. S. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 12 lots on the south side of 18th-st., between Avenues B and C and 12 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C. The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed market. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY, FIRST-CLASS modern brick house and lot at Saugerties, on the Hudson, 3½ hours from New-York, commanding a splendid view of the Catskills and Mountain House. Also a good river view. House 40x45, containing about 15 rooms, with large attic, observatory and good cellar; lot 78x400, with fruit, shrubbery, &c. Price $8,000. Possession given 1st of May. Terms cash. Apply to L. B. SEAMAN, at Geo. C. Richardson & Co.'s, No. 81 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.
Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.
Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, (family going West,) a Gothic house, with 17 rooms, in perfect order, hot and cold water, &c., together with 1½ acres of land, covered with fruit and shade trees; carriage house, &c.; the prettiest place in Yonkers; fine view of the river. For particulars address "YONKERS," Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—LOCUST ISLAND, THE RESIdence of the late J. W. Schmidt, consisting of 200 acres, with several small islands adjoining. House frame filled with brick; stone stable, farm house and landing; 2 green-houses, boat-house; bathing good, altogether a gentleman's residence. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. A four-story, English basement, brown-stone front house, built by days' work, with all the modern improvements, in a highly desirable and rapidly improving neighborhood. Price $11,000. Terms easy. Apply to S. THOMSON & SON, No. 80 Cedar-st., or 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

THE SPLENDID PICNIC GROUNDS, known as "Bayonne Grove," for sale; 2 53-100 acres, with excellent buildings; can be made an excellent country seat with but little expense; access to city by steam dummy, every hour. Inquire of JONES, MAWBEY & CO., No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT PLOT OF GROUND on the southwest corner of Nassau and Adams sts., Brooklyn, being 161 feet on Nassau-st. by 119 feet in depth, with the four houses thereon. If not sold together will be divided. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 359 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A VALUable saw and grist mill property on the St. Lawrence River, in Canada. Two complete saw mills and one large flouring mill, with all modern improvements; 1,000 acres of land and very valuable lumber privileges; the cheapest property in market.
WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 85TH-ST., CORNER OF 11TH-av., a modern cottage of 13 rooms, including bath-room; two lots of ground, carriage-house and stables; price, $9,000. Six adjoining lots, highly improved as a garden, may be had if desired. Apply on the premises. Access by 8th-av. cars to 84th-st.
GEORGE WARNER.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND, ELIGIBLY SITuated at Hudson City, N. J., fronting on West-av., and lying between lands of Mr. Peter Henderson and Mr. Henry Duncan, containing 9 20-100 acres. For particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK & BROTHERS, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL PROPERTY BY HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st., two first-class, high-stoop, four-story brown-stone front houses, 25x78x100, on West 38th-st., near 5th-av. Also, farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PIECE OF store property corner of William and Liberty sts., known as No. 81 William and 19 Liberty-st.
Also, the building No. 70 Beaver-st., fitted up for offices.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

44 BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES; ALSO 650 building lots, in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, for sale singly or at wholesale, below current prices. Particulars of H. G. ONDERDONK, Manhasset, L. I., (at No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, Wednesdays, 12 till 3,) or Dr. SIMMS, No. 62 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One of the most desirable in the county, containing 192 acres under a high state of cultivation, with a large brick mansion and outbuildings, which alone cost what the entire farm can now be bought at. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — HARLEM HOUSES, BROWN stone, brick, &c., with modern improvements and extra ground, on choice streets and avenues; also, a great variety of building lots on the Boulevards and elsewhere, cheap. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR AND RESTaurant, fitted up in the finest style and in one of the best locations in the city, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address L. J. R., Station D, City Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Llewellyn Park at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from the city, consisting of house containing eleven rooms, and four acres of land. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 90TH-ST., SECOND and third doors east of Avenue A, two substantial well built two-story, basement and under-cellar brick houses; possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 264 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR INvestment. The substantial five-story brick and granite stores and dwellings, Nos. 438 and 440 Greenwich and No. 50 Vestry-st. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, AS THE owner has left the city, a first-class-house on Murray Hill, with the new and choice furniture; immediate possession given. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ABOVE MADISON-SQUARE, AND just west of 5th-av., a first-class, four-story, full-sized house, in complete order throughout; lot 25 by 98. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PLEASANT HOMES—ORANGE, RAHWAY, Somerville, Paterson, Elizabeth, from one acre upwards, from $2,000 to $45,000; pretty place Dobb's Ferry, $7,000. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS NOS. 14 and 16 White-st., 50x100; also lot No. 13 Walker-st., immediately on the rear, 20x106. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.—COTTAGES WILL BE built on the house savings bank plan at Harlem; also cottages for sale on same terms. Call at book-store No. 387½ 4th-av., corner 28th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY FINE modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 14th-st.; also a great variety of other property. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF ALL THAT VALuable property, No. 589 Broadway; possession immediate; principals only treated with. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 153 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE and lot No. 21 East 36th-st., 18x60x100, between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire at No. 105 same street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.
The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers.
This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.
For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE—SITUATED AT VAN HORNESVILLE, HERKIMER COUNTY STATE OF NEW-YORK, 58 miles west of Albany, 12 miles south of Central road and canal, at Fort Plain—Consists of a first-rate stone building, about 90 by 40 feet, four full stories and attic; overshot wheel 29 feet in diameter; 3,500 spindles, 80 looms, and all other machinery, shafting and belting as left three years since when the mill stopped running; was then making 2,000 yards print cloths per day; attached are 30 acres of land, 15 dwellings, Superintendent's house, store, office, &c.; mill never has to stop for want of water; will be sold low, Address RUBA NELSON, Post-office, New-York City.

SEED FARM AND BUSINESS.
For sale, our branch seed establishment, with 79 acres of garden land at Urbana, Ohio, with the horses, implements, stock of roots, and all the seeds on hand, and over 3,000 boxes of garden seeds distributed on sale in Ohio and adjoining States. We will sell at a price and on such terms as will make it an object to the purchaser. Price $12,600 to $18,600, depending upon the amount of property purchased. The business has been established twelve years; is profitable and is offered for sale solely for the want of an experienced man as agent to carry it on. If not sold by the first of April, we wish to engage a competent man to take charge of it.
COMSTOCK, FERRE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

BUYERS OF BROADWAY PROPERTY
will do well to send their address to the subscriber. He has the choicest plots for sale on that great avenue of commerce.
ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st., offices Nos. 28 and 29.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 14 Pine-st.
Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented.
Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av. near 32d-street, being one of the most complete houses in the city, and first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city; mason work by Williams & Felter; carpentering by J. G. Taylor; plumbing by Locke & Craige; painting by Woodward & Pierce; wainscoting, bookcases and carving by Alex. Roux; gas-fitting, fixtures and chandeliers by Cox Brothers; marble by J. Boyle; papering by Marcotte; Brown's hot-water furnace. The main house is 70 feet deep, with a two-story extension of 30 feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully freecoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood. The house is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house, and the mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CHURCH OR BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The society of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, being about to move further up town, now offer to sell their leasehold property, corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The society are willing to sell the property with or without the present church edifice; size of plot, 78x141; located at southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st. This is the most eligible plot for sale now offered as a business stand in the upper part of the city. Possession, if wanted, 1st May next. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR BANKS, BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, RAILWAY, INSURANCE AND OTHER COMPANIES,
In buildings Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 85 BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW-STREET,
ALL NEAR WALL-STREET.
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

FARM TO LET—IN THE TOWN OF FRANKlin, Essex County, New-Jersey. Two miles from railroad depot—(from Passaic Bridge;) comprising 14 acres of good land under high state of cultivation; good dwelling 28x28, three-stories and basement; good pump in kitchen; barn and smoke-house; nineteen large apple trees, grafted, also quinces, cherries, grapes and strawberries; well fenced. For full particulars apply to L. B. STONE, No. 741 Broadway, owner.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Fine large house, with beautiful grounds and charming surroundings. The house is completely furnished; good stable and carriage-house attached. Possession given at short notice. Rent $200 per month. Apply to BENJ. OGDEN, No. 221 Broad-st., (opposite the depot) Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSES AND ROOMS, BROOKLYN, TO RENT.—New three-story and basement frame house, (1 of 7) No. 181 High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., with patent heaters, bath tub, &c.; rent $700. Also, floors of three to six rooms, with water, gas, &c.; rent $15 to $22 monthly. Apply at office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SEVeral eligibly-located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.; the houses are well built, and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST extensive and elegant residences in the city, with large grounds: to rent for two or three years only, on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FACT WHICH ALL LANDLORDS AND TENANTS SHOULD KNOW.—The best place in this city to rent or have rented, to buy or have sold, stores, houses or country places, is at N. C. BISHOP'S, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone first-class house, elegantly furnished, with immediate possession, on the east side of Murray Hill. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 98 AND 100 NASsau-st., between Fulton and Ann sts., either separately or together. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT at $125 per month. Inquire of J. M. ROBERTSON, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 31.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT NO. 127 READE-ST. Possession immediately. Inquire at 94 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE SUMMER season, a house and grounds in Westchester County, within 15 miles of the city, with stabling for three horses. A situation between the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad. Address Box No. 770 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing, a country place with 10 to 30 acres, within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat or rail. Address, with particulars, W. H. SMITH, Box No. 502 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A NICE, SMALL place in the country; must have good house. Address, stating price, location and conveniences of getting to and from the city, COUNTRY, Box 113 *Times* Office.

WATER LOTS.—WANTED, SIX OR EIGHT lots, near the city; Jersey shore, above Jersey City, preferred. State full particulars and price to W. H. C., Box No. 4,004 Post-office, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, in Christian families, at moderate terms; references required. Address, stating terms, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS WITH private table, at No. 164 5th-av.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.
GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.
This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the
HOTEL DE MILAN,
at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families. If applied for soon.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

THE
PERUVIAN SYRUP
IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
a new discovery in medicine, which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or life element—IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
and all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
or accompanied by DEBILITY OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.
Being free from alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.
DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.
FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D.
DUNHAM, CANADA EAST, March 24, 1865.
* * * "I am an inveterate dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."
* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *
A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.
FROM INSLEY JEWETT, NO. 15 AVON-PLACE, BOSTON.
"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."
ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED JURISTS IN NEW-ENGLAND WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:
"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."
AN EMINENT DIVINE OF BOSTON, SAYS:
"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me NEW VIGOR, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELASTICITY OF MUSCLE."
Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy; from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.
A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address.
See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA
All medical men agree that IODINE is the BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a Pure Solution of it.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.
Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT! Containing a FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.
A most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative.
It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms.
ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES, &c.
Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.
Price $1 a bottle, or 6 for $5.
Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY,
with the most astonishing success in curing
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,
which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often
YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY
when all others prove ineffectual.
AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,
IT IS UNSURPASSED;
while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of disease, it is
INCOMPARABLE,
and is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.
SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:
"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."
From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purpose for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisic*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.
Very respectfully,
DAVID SPRAKER.
Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Penn.,
Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:
DEAR SIRS: Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.
JACOB SECHLER.
PRICE $1 A BOTTLE.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, &c.
It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure.
Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)
For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston, and by all druggists, grocers and country stores.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the argest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:
FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Domestic Drama of JESSIE GRAY; OR, THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, RUY BLAS, and FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. Characters by Messrs. Charles Barron, Dyott, Andrews, Bland, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Johnson, J. Andrews.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. J. B. Studley, E. L. Davenport, J. H. Stoddart, J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, J. Lewis, T. J. Hind, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amilie Harris, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Helmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, commencing at 1½ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM; THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan; Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and THE PRISONERS OF WAR. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Moore; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7 o'clock, CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH, GILDEROY and BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED; THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS and EL HYDER.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, commencing at 2½ o'clock. MATINEE. EVENING at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, MISS ZELDA HARRISON'S CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS MORNING, Jan. 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL. EVENING at 8 o'clock, THIRD CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, LECTURE BY SCHUYLER COLFAX.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Java* reached this port last evening, bringing intelligence to the 14th. The general situation of affairs was unchanged. The London *Times* continued its attack upon American credit, and had drawn forth indignant replies from merchants and the papers. The intelligence from Spain shows a very unsettled state of affairs, with no change of importance in favor of either party. Gen. PRIM was said to be precipitately retreating toward Portugal, at the head of a discouraged mob of insurgents; but the official telegrams are not to be relied on. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that at a recent meeting of the Cabinet Mexican affairs were discussed, and it was decided that the time for withdrawing the French troops from that country had not yet arrived. The Fenian excitement is still rife in England, and arrests continue to be made.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. WADE introduced a bill for the improvement of certain harbors in Ohio. Mr. POLAND submitted a resolution requiring bonds from the directors of National banks for the faithful performance of their duties. The House bill for extending the time for the withdrawal of certain goods from the public storehouse was passed. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of erecting a post-office and custom-house at Topeka, Kansas. The bill amending the Act for the Relief of Seamen was passed as reported. Mr. HOWE's resolution for the appointment of Provisional governments in the Southern States being brought up was debated at some length.

In the House the reports on the contested Pennsylvania seats were presented, but no action was taken. A resolution was passed directing a report as to the expediency of constructing a road from Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to the expediency of providing that no drawbacks shall be obtained on articles exported into foreign States immediately adjoining the United States. The moving of the "previous question" on the Constitutional Representation Amendment was set for Monday next. The consideration of the subject was reviewed at some length. Mr. HARDING accused the Republican party of manufacturing political capital out of the negro question, that though slavery was abolished the negro came back with redoubled force. Mr. KELLEY inquired if the Republicans would vote for giving suffrage to young men between the ages of 17 and 21 years, and tax-paying widows and strong-minded mothers. Mr. MCKEE said that the amendment did not go as far as he desired. He would like one forbidding any man who had raised his hand against the flag from ever participating in legislation. A colloquy took place between Messrs. GRIDER and MCKEE on the admission of Southern representatives. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. MCKEE was congratulated by Mr. STEVENS and others. Mr. KERR, of Indiana, opposed the amendment, replying more particularly to the remarks of Mr. KELLEY, delivered on a previous day. Mr. KASSON defends his previous position that Mr. MADISON was opposed to any interference with the question of suffrage in the States. Mr. WRIGHT expressed the opinion that a continual tinkering with the constitution tended to thwart the President in his plan of reconstruction.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced making more stringent the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in New-York. Also a bill to amend the Registry Law, by authorizing the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers for Brooklyn. The bill exempting the property of the Seamen's Aid Society from taxation was passed. The bill relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, was amended by providing that in case of a vacancy in the office of Recorder, the Mayor shall act, and, as amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, a bill was noticed for a railroad in Grand-street, New-York; also, to extend the tracks through Grand, Sullivan and other streets; also, to repeal the act of 1865, relative to Court of Special Sessions of Peace in NewYork. A bill was introduced to fix the salary of the Brooklyn City Judge at $5,000 per annum. Also, for a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, and other streets in New-York City; to regulate the deposits of money belonging to New-York City and County; to amend the charter of the Medical College; to incorporate the Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Company; to incorporate the New-York German Hospital; to incorporate the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company; for a parallel Broadway and Cross-town Railroad. The bills to incorporate the New-York Up-town Savings Banks; to authorize a survey of the Hudson River, from tide-water to Fort Edward, with reference to the ship canal; to fix the salaries of Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn at $2,500 per annum, were passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A delegation of influential Pennsylvanian Unionists, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, embracing a portion of the Congressional delegation, were accorded an interview with the President Wednesday evening. Their object was a consultation upon the question of reconstruction, and the conversation that ensued on both sides was of the most frank and generous character. The President did not hesitate to reassert, in the clearest manner, the principles which governed him upon the question under consideration, and he declared that it was his unalterable purpose to stand by them. The Representatives of the South, he said, should be admitted, and the action of the majority in denying them representation was dwelt upon as wrong and dangerous. They should have been admitted immediately, he continued, on the presentation of their proper credentials. The President was, as usual, very pleasant in the expression of his opinions, but he was, at the same time, as immovable as Gibraltar.

The report of the Georgia Commission to prepare a system of laws for the government of freedmen has been made. It provides that all persons of color shall have the right to acquire property, make contracts, sue and be sued, inherit property, and give testimony in all civil cases when the rights of colored persons are involved, and in all criminal cases when the accused is a person of color. The report recommends the organization in each county of a County Judge, in which precisely the same redress will be afforded the negro as is afforded the white man. The Governor, in recommending this report, says: "While we insist upon occupying, in relation to the freedmen, the position of the governing class, let us fully and fairly meet its responsibilities."

The New-Orleans papers report the death of Capt. WIMPENNY, of the steamer *Evening Star*, on the 14th inst., from the effect of an injury received at sea on the 9th inst. The New-Orleans *Times* says: "Capt. WIMPENNY was a noble representative of that popular class of Americans, the thoroughbred, capable, experienced and reliable shipmaster. In manner he was as courteous as in character he was upright—a combination of the true man and the true gentleman. We understand that the cause of Capt. WIMPENNY's death was his being knocked down by the shipping of a wave of the sea, by which his leg was badly broken."

From Louisiana more discouraging news is received in regard to the freedmen. In the Parish of Terre Bonne all the freedmen were leaving for New-Orleans, and most of the plantations were deserted. The small-pox is spreading in the interior of the State.

The Louisiana House of Assembly has adopted a resolution to appoint a committee for the purpose of amending the State constitution, instead of calling a convention to do it.

Gov. CURTIN, having been censured by certain newspapers in Pennsylvania for the too frequent exercise of the pardoning power, a correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* gives the official figures, which refer to the number of pardons issued to criminals in Alleghany County during the last fifteen years. For the five years of the administration of Gov. CURTIN thirty-nine persons convicted of crimes have received clemency at his hands. The five years immediately preceding his term, forty-five pardons were issued, and for the same number of years previous to the last-mentioned time, sixty-six.

At the late convention of colored people held at Augusta, Ga., resolutions were adopted opposing universal suffrage, but favoring the voting of such colored men as can read and write well, with the addition of the proper qualifications; that all vices and crime among freedmen should be discountenanced; that the Freedmen's Bureau should compel negroes to work, and make contracts, if they refused to do so voluntarily; that Southern property should not be confiscated; and condemning the proposition that the Southern States are practically Territories.

Two Indians, holding a warrant for 1,500 acres of land, located on Oil Creek and the Alleghany River, which the Pennsylvania Legislature gave to the Chief CORNPLANTER, in 1791, have asked the Pennsylvania Senate for relief. They claim the land, alleging that CORNPLANTER once sold the tract and made a deed for it, but received no consideration except $200 in counterfeit money. The claimants were lately admitted to the floor of the Pennsylvania Senate, and made a speech to that body.

Capt. HENRY A. STOLTZ, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, was brutally murdered near Springfield, Ill., on the 19th inst. He was stabbed in seven places and received five wounds from balls, two of which passed through his body. The object of the murderers was no doubt robbery, as the pockets of the deceased were rifled of their contents, including, as is supposed, about $600.

The new United States Telegraph line west of Chicago, on the Pacific route, is a perfect success. Offices are now opened at Clinton, Cedar Rapids and Boonville, Iowa. The office at Omaha will be opened in a few days, when the intermediate stations, some ten or twelve in number, will be opened without delay.

The articles of incorporation of a new railroad company called the "La Crescent, Rochester and Yankton Railroad Company," has been filed with the Minnesota Secretary of State. The object is to construct a railroad from the Mississippi River through the Southern tier of Minnesota counties to the Missouri River. The capital is $10,000,000.

The Montreal Board of Trade have resolved that no adequate means exist enabling Canada to compete with the Erie Canal, and that the Welland Canal must be enlarged, the Great Lawrence locks lengthened and deepened, and a new canal built between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

California has again been visited with heavy rains and extensive freshets. Sacramento, perhaps the most exposed town in the State, has been saved, by energetic efforts and its substantial dykes, from serious damage. A destructive tornado occurred at Geneva, Nevada, on the 8th inst.

The Legislature of Kentucky has decided to postpone for the present the election of United States Senator. The House has passed a resolution rejecting the Constitutional amendment.

In Illinois the farmers forty miles from Chicago find it economy to cart their grain with oxen to that city, instead of sending it by rail. A comment on railroad charges.

The *Nor'-Wester* says the Hudson Bay Company recently forwarded to St. Paul six thousand mink skins, contained in twelve ordinary-sized boxes—probably the most valuable package of furs ever sent to St. Paul. They were sold at nine dollars each making a total of fifty-four thousand dollars. The duty upon the skins was twelve hundred dollars in gold.

The Congregational meeting-house in Williamstown, Mass., built in 1796 and thoroughly refitted in 1861, in which the Williams College commencements have been held for seventy years, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday afternoon. Loss $20,000; insured for $2,000. The fire caught from an overheated stove-pipe.

Rev. WM. SHELTON, the President of Brownsville Female College, has been unanimously elected President of the West Tennessee College, at Jackson, Tenn.

The report that the steamer *Continental*, bound for Oregon with female emigrants, under the charge of Mr. A. S. MERCER, had put into Fortress Monroe, is incorrect.

One hundred citizens of Springfield, Ill., have formed a Vigilance Committee for the purpose of ridding the city of the gamblers, thieves and murderers that infest it.

The dispatches of last evening bring the intelligence of the sudden death of Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, D. D., of New-Haven, in that city yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

A very daring and ingenious robbery was committed yesterday morning, when $3,000 in Treasury and national bank notes were taken from the porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 Sixth-avenue. As Officer STELLGES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct—a recent addition to the force—was on duty in Carmine-street, a man dressed in a full suit of the regulation police uniform, came to him and told him that he—the unknown man—had been detailed to arrest a counterfeiter, and that the assistance of the patrolman would be required. Shortly after, the porter, named THOMAS QUINN, came by with a tin box on his arm, containing $3,000 in money, and he was at once arrested. Making a slight resistance, the bogus officer snapped a pair of handcuffs on QUINN's wrists and bade the regular patrolman to take him to the station-house, while he proceeded to headquarters and reported the arrest. This was accordingly done, the strange man making his escape with the cash-box and its contents.

The present term of the Court of General Sessions ends to-day. During the term 145 cases have been tried; there have been 12 cases abandoned, and there were, out of the number tried, 6 acquittals. There were 60 cases of burglary, of which 58 were convictions, two of the prisoners having been sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years, one for twenty years, and none for less than five years. To Judge RUSSEL, Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD, and an intelligent petit jury, the public are indebted for faithful performance of their respective duties, and the salutary warning given to criminals by the work of the term.

ALBERT J. COLLINS, a porter, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having stolen three barrels of spirits, valued at $300, from JESSE C. DAYTON, doing business in Front-street. He was committed for trial....MICHAEL EAGAN was also arrested, charged with being implicated in a series of robberies by breaking into freight cars at the Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirtieth-street. He was held for examination....Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS' residence, No. 101 Fifth-avenue, was entered by a thief through an open door, during Thursday night, and $7,000 worth of diamonds and $100 in cash carried off. No arrests were made.

The somewhat noted case of PORTER against STOVER was called on again yesterday—this time in the civil courts. Two suits are pending—one in the Supreme Court, the other in the Superior. Motions were made yesterday by the plaintiff for leave to issue commissions to take the testimony of forty-one witnesses in Boston, and also to examine about twelve other persons, who reside in Worcester, Mass. The Supreme Court denied the motion immediately after the argument. The Superior Court has not given a decision.

The editors of the *National Police Gazette*, having published in their last issue of that paper an editorial disclaimer, Mr. STEWART, through his counsel, has withdrawn his suit against Messrs. MATSELL and MACKELLER. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney, is desirous of offering a written argument in the case before Justice DOWLING.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday delivered his opinion in reference to the case of WILLIAM FRANKLE, charged with selling counterfeit internal revenue cigar stamps. The conclusion of the commissioner is to hold the accused for trial on the law and facts of the case, and await the adjudication of the court on the legal points presented, should they be raised on trial.

Last evening Mayor HOFFMAN, through Capt. BRACKETT's policemen, notified the various city railway presidents that they must cease salting the streets.

In the Superior Court yesterday, Justice McCUNN, at Special Term, granted judgment of a limited divorce in the case of EVA RITTER *vs.* CHAS. RITTER.

Letters of administration have just been granted by Surrogate TUCKER on the estate of the late ELIJAH F. PURDY.

The price of gold was ⅛ ₩ cent. higher, and bills on London ⅛ ₩ cent. higher yesterday. The Stock Exchange was steady on Governments, and closed better on the Railways.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate request yesterday. Flour and wheat were steady. Corn cheaper. Oats dearer. Pork was lower and irregular. Other articles were essentially unaltered.

Our Western Territories.

While the Southern section of our country is organizing itself and being organized—while one State after another is doing all that is possible to resume position in the Union—that other vast section of our country which, in general terms, lies West of the Missouri River, is also actively engaged in political organization and material development. The representatives of Colorado, as well as those of Georgia, are knocking at the doors of Congress; and the members from the State of Nevada, which had no existence when Virginia went out of the Union, now cast their votes upon her admission to a place in the national councils. But a few years since Kansas was fearfully persecuted by South Carolina; but the former may to-morrow exercise a decisive influence upon the political fortunes of the latter.

We have no accurate estimate of the growth of our eleven Territories during the war. But the fact that in nearly all of them there were great discoveries and developments of mineral wealth, just about the time of its outbreak, has never at any time ceased to exercise a controlling influence in attracting population and capital. As was natural, growth in the different Territories has been in proportion to the extent in which the precious metals have been found. Old Territories like Washington and New-Mexico have had but a moderate growth; and are apparently little nearer to attaining the rank of States now than they were ten years ago. Within that time, Nevada and Colorado have sprung from chaos, have passed through their infantile territorial condition, and the former is now a State, with all the immunities, privileges and powers of any other State, while the latter only failed of reaching the rank of a State last week from the fact that it had refused to confer the elective franchise upon the baker's dozen of negroes who have pitched their tents within its borders.

We suppose it would be safe to estimate the population of all our Territories at this time, excluding Indians, at between three-quarters of a million and a million. A half of these inhabitants, we judge, or say four hundred thousand, have moved into them since 1860—far the greater part overland from the Mississippi. They are, as we have indicated, very unequally divided as regards the Territories—few having gone to Arizona or New-Mexico, in the south; few to Idaho or Montana, in the north; and the great bulk having settled in the central belt, which includes Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada. It is this region through which the principal overland route extends; and it is here that there are the most equable climate and the most promising opportunities for emigrants.

The basis of population in our Western domain is of a remarkably composite character. In New-Mexico the inhabitants are nearly all of the Spanish-Mexican stock; in Utah the Mormons are a conglomerate of all the peoples of Europe; in Nevada they have a considerable Chinese element; in Colorado they have at least enough Africans to influence its political destiny; in Arizona the Indians are twenty to one of the whites; but this doomed race will doubtless in time suffer the same fate here as it has in other portions of the country. The vigorous bearded race which rules and dominates in the old and populous States of the Union asserts its supremacy in the far West, as well as in the central or Eastern regions; and we can never for a moment entertain the theory, put forward by some speculators, that there is danger of any Oriental stock gaining ascendancy in any part of our country.

What would aid more than all else in the development of this rich and magnificent region would be the Pacific Railroad; and to the pushing forward of this great work the national energies should be directed.

The Financial Panic in England—British Wealth and Speculation.

The prodigious accumulation of wealth during the last ten years in Great Britain, under the favorable working of an almost untrammeled trade with the whole world, and the busy industry of the people, is producing its natural effect. The savings of the British people are poured into every country. They go to construct railways in India, to build factories in Germany, erect cotton machines in Turkey, found villages in Australia, and lay railroads in Canada; they serve to send iron steamers for Italy or Austria over the Mediterranean, and to bridge the Isthmus of Panama; they are helping Russia, and Italy, and Turkey, and India to develop their resources.

For the last two years they have been pouring a golden tide into this country. The profits of "British free trade" are paying our national expenses for the food and clothing and arms and wages of our armies, by taking our "promises to pay," or by enabling continental people to take them. Other earnings under the favorable system of Great Britain are now building or running our railways, or aiding our citizens to develop the immense resources of the West and South.

The profits of England fertilize the world. But the natural effect of such prosperity, is a boundless spirit of speculation.

Our citizens are in the habit of considering New-York somewhat speculative, and our capital is engaged in every possible enterprise, sound or unsound. But our speculation is mild and tame compared to the raging fever for business purposes which prevails now in London, and the vast and wild range of the financial enterprises of London citizens. No one who has not watched the business course of London during the last ten years, can imagine the incredible development of her financial schemes and methods of getting forth the savings of the people into every possible species of "company," "association," bank and investment.

There seems no quarter of the world which is not represented in some "finance association" of the British Exchange, or some company which appears solely on paper or in the list of attractive speculations. The various "companies" formed during the last year hold a nominal capital of $375,000,000 in gold, and ask the legal authority for adding $150,000,000 more to their capital, while the aggregate capital of all those companies during the last three years reaches the enormous sum of *nearly two thousand millions* of dollars in gold.

Added to all the boundless speculation of London in these innumerable ventures, some of which were sound and productive, and others purely visionary and plundering schemes, and all the efflux of capital to swell the productive industry of other countries, has now to be considered the speculative export of products to this country, during the last six months increasing to an alarming extent. The Bank of England, in view of this rage for speculation, has raised the rate of discount from four per cent. in August last to eight per cent. now, and a shadow of a coming financial calamity seems to rest upon the whole English commercial and financial world. Vast as are the accumulations in Great Britain, it is probable she has been trading or speculating beyond her ability.

One great fear, however, at the bottom of the present British panic, we believe to be perfectly groundless—that is, the ability of our own importers to pay. The universal testimony of trustworthy informants here is that the importing class were never in better condition to meet all obligations than now. How it is with the English houses, who import merely on speculation, we cannot say. But the general interests of our commercial classes we believe to be as sound as the state of our currency admits. A vast amount of cotton is still on hand in our ports for export, and the prospects for the next crop are fair, with the whole market of the South open to the West.

We do not, of course, argue that we are just now in a preëminently prosperous condition. The effect of the tariff is to make the expenses of labor, tools and transportation so great that it is doubtful if our distant cereal crops can compete in England with the export of grain from the Black Sea and other European countries, and, therefore, whether we shall export much grain to pay our debts with. Then our whole people have rushed into the consumption of foreign luxuries and commodities at a most extravagant rate, and are piling up a heavy debt against us. The loss of so much of four years' production, the tremendous taxation and unequal duties, with the effects of a depreciated currency, are telling on our financial condition. We are, of course, poorer for the war. That could not be otherwise. Our finance, especially in the matter of a revenue system, is not yet well organized.

But with all our difficulties and evils there is a prodigious development going on. Production is increasing; the South is being opened up every day; our cotton crop, even if it be only 2,000,000 bales, is of more value than the old 4,000,000 used to be; the West finds a new market at the South; emigration is pouring in its two hundred thousand human beings, (a vast source of wealth,) by this port alone; the busy hands and inventive brain of the nation are discovering and applying new methods of producing wealth each day, and there is, at least now, no signs of any immediate calamity or dangerous change. The change of course must come, but indications seem to show that it will approach gradually and safely, and bring no general calamity either to America or Europe.

A panic and crash in Great Britain would of course affect us painfully here; but less now than at any former period, and we believe would have a most healthful influence on British trade and finance.

A Report of Some Interest About the Rio Grande.

We observe with satisfaction that "General" R. CLAY CRAWFORD, the renowned commander of the "American Division" of the Liberal army of Mexico, is cooling his martial ardor in the casemates of Fort Jackson, below New-Orleans.

It appears that after the late disgraceful raid upon Bagdad, that officer had the audacity to go to New-Orleans—the headquarters itself of our Military Division of the Gulf, and the residence of Gens. SHERIDAN and CANBY—"for reinforcements and supplies." As to the reinforcements, the amount of recruits he procured is very uncertain; but from the fact that he was making tracks for New-York in the *Continental*, when overhauled and transferred to a government steamtug, it may be inferred that he considered New-York a safer field for recruiting than New-Orleans. As to supplies, it is known that he has procured enough for his personal sustenance, good government rations, dealt out under guard.

Verily, here is a vile falling off from the Gen. CRAWFORD of a week since. Then the news was that this warrior aspired to the leadership of the Northern Division in the army of JUAREZ—or, as the telegraph phrased it, he was "wrangling several days with Gen. ESCOBEDO regarding the command of the Liberal forces." Now, the headquarters of that gang of fillibusters, whom he has the audacity to call "the American Division," are violently transferred to Fort Jackson, in which strong position, let us hope, a goodly per centage of the aforesaid American Division will soon rally round their leader. We have never imagined CRAWFORD's "division" to be much more than a paper force, about equivalent, say, to a veteran reserve regiment of the old pattern or a Fallstaffian company, made up chiefly for the benefit of its commander. But, large or small, we hope all these independent "armed advocates" of the Monroe Doctrine will take warning from the mishap of this General.

Of course there is but one opinion (but one opinion, at least, which ventures to find utterance) about these disgraceful proceedings on the Rio Grande, which might have put so unpleasant a look upon our official professions of neutrality in the actual hostilities of the armies in the field in Mexico. To say that fillibusters have crossed the Rio Grande and seized Bagdad, or that they have joined forces besieging Matamoras, is a very mild way of putting a grave offence. The damage these men do to the cause or forces of MAXIMILIAN, or to the shopkeepers they plunder, is a small item. They aim at doing a serious injury to the United States. They endeavor to jeopardize the relations of our country with foreign nations. They do not hesitate to try to complicate our diplomatic relations and our governmental policy. Of course, as an actual fact, the character and scope of these unauthorized and plundering excursions are too well known to give serious trouble, but the intent of the perpetrators is no less censurable. It may be added that a very extraordinary state of discipline is disclosed as existing among a part of the troops on the Rio Grande, to make these violations of neutrality even possible. But the performances of CRAWFORD and his men, though chiefly devised and encouraged on the Rio Grande, have doubtless received some stimulus from a misapprehension of the feeling at the North. Some of those feverish speculations in the Mexican loan may have created a wrong idea of the disposition of our people. Nor do we believe that those political soirées on Saturday nights, where, under the general text of Monroe Doctrine, sentiments of premature and unauthorized armed action on the Mexican question are put forth, are calculated to have a good effect on men of the Crawford stamp. Many of our people dislike routine. They fret under the necessary delays attendant on investigation. Accustomed, by four years of extraordinary activity in hostilities, to a feverish impatience, they want everything settled at telegraphic speed. And some orators, who really know better, encourage this impatience by representing that the whole question can be settled any fine morning between breakfast and lunch, and that MAXIMILIAN should be picked up instanter on a sword's point, and flung out of Mexico.

Our Filthy Streets.

The good people of this city were wondering, a day or two since, how it was that for a week past they had been compelled to slide down glaciers of snow, or climb up mountains of mud, or wade through filthy rivers of slush. They had often so wondered before, but their last experience was, and may again be, more horrible and disgusting than can be expressed in ordinary language. Now, there is something miserably wrong and not to be borne in this. We have departments and officials who undertake and are paid for preventing it. In other cities it *is* prevented. Why, in decency's name, should our streets be dirtier than any others in the world, dirtier than those of Constantinople itself. Boston, Philadelphia, hosts of others we could name, never wear such an aspect as did New-York. And why was it?

"Well," say interested persons, "it was owing to the snow, you see. It could not be carried away. The culverts were obstructed. The people will not clean their sidewalks. And its nobody's business in particular." There is a simple answer to these excuses. There is a firm or association of street contractors, by name Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP. For a stipulated sum they have agreed to clean (we won't argue that they have agreed to *keep* clean) our streets. They have an organized force of carts and laborers with which to do this. They are favored by many circumstances, such as the advantageous position of the streets in regard to drainage. They have, let us add, bondsmen who have undertaken that they shall do it. But do they or their bondsmen perform what they have contracted to perform. We will suppose that it is *difficult* to remove accumulations of snow, but we assert that it is not impossible. At all events, when the snow becomes partially melted, and thickly charged with mud and the additions incident to horse traffic, the accumulation comes within their province, and they are bound to remove it. No special pleading can refute the fact of the late three days' thaw, nor the visible proofs of neglect which met and still meet the eye at every turn.

But other people are responsible, it is urged. Very well, who are they then? The culverts are in the hands of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the culverts are obstructed so that water will not readily pass—at least this was set up as one reason for the recent state of things. But are not the culverts sufficient to pass rain-water? They have generally proved so, not only this but they ordinarily carry off immense quantities of filth during every shower, thus proving the contractors' best friends.

We hear a great deal of omissions by householders to clean gutters. Here is the clause defining the contractors' duty in the matter:

"The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the winter, and the crosswalks, and all gutters intersecting the same, shall be kept clear of snow and ice, and the culverts of the sewers shall be kept free and clear, so that the water shall not be prevented from flowing through them."

Now of what avail is it to sweep out gutters, if the culverts and intersecting gutters are left choked?

As to the sidewalks, of course we know that householders ought to clear them. We know that the City Hall official who has, we understand, charge of the sidewalk on the west side of Park-row, has not attempted to remove the little Alps of dirt, from which the pedestrian is so apt to slide under a car-wheel. But if the sidewalk were swept, the ceaseless traffic will throw it back in a couple of hours, unless the gutters were cleared, as they ought to be, and the culverts kept in working order. That this latter duty of clearing culverts can be performed, there can be no doubt. We accept the evidence furnished by the contractors, when *they undertook to keep them "clear from snow and ice."*

When loud and long discussions were held last Fall about the merits of various street-cleaning contractors, the gentlemen then aspiring to that office were profuse in their promises and eloquent as to the great experience, and yet, though the falls of snow of the last two weeks have neither been unusual nor excessive, we never in all our experience saw the city in so disgusting and degrading a condition, and, we repeat, no city but our own would have tolerated it for a single day.

There is another consideration of no little moment which is present to the minds of all. The cholera is coming, and its seeds are being sown thick and wide. The great fetid swamp which rests upon our streets is slowly sinking to depths where it will deposit material which, with Summer suns, will rise up to scatter destruction in our homes.

We have had investigations without number, and reports without end upon cholera. And we know that a visitation by it is in store for us. But of what avail are they? The people, the medical faculty, may do their best, but all their efforts may be frustrated by the formation of a layer of corruption beneath the soil. And thus we shall exchange the disgust of to-day for terrors aggravated a hundred-fold that a few men may distend their purses.

There is no need to suggest a remedy—the law has provided it. The work can be taken from the hands of the contractors, unless they can clear themselves better from charges of malfeasance than the public can from their mud. The gentlemen who gave their names as bondsmen are perfectly responsible, and can be reached. We wonder that they are not alarmed already. And where is the City Inspector?

A FAST CAREER QUICKLY ENDED.—The fillibustering career of "Gen. CRAWFORD" has been particularly short and not particularly brilliant. He has made a great sputtering, and attracted some attention toward himself; but when we inquire what he has done or what great action he has figured in, we find that the moment of his greatest prominence was on that celebrated occasion when he was "*shot at* from the other side of the Rio Grande." This incident, as thus put, and as it was reported by telegraph, looks very bald and commonplace; but we have since seen a fuller account, in which are some touches that add greatly to its picturesque effect. The writer says:

"As to his exterior, he is most exquisitely gotten up in broadcloth and velvet, and ferocious moustache, and rides a spanking black charger that would swallow whole the one that Gen. WEITZEL uses. Egad, it is beautiful to see him eat soup! Even the bleareyed Austrians know him when they see him across the river, and it was only day before yesterday that one of them sent across the Rio Grande a bullet that whistled close among his ambrosial locks, as he was riding opposite Matamoras, and finally lodged in the tent-pole of Lieut.-Col. RANDALL, of the Regular Artillery."

After Bagdad had been captured by the black marauders—not by Gen. CRAWFORD—the ferocious fillibuster left the Rio Grande for New-Orleans, to get supplies of men and material for the purpose of entering largely upon war against France. He had no sooner arrived there, however, than the local military authorities, acting under orders from Washington, arrested him and conveyed him to lodgings in Fort Jackson. It was a very quiet close of a very noisy career, but it was a very effective one.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Two Murders at Granada, Miss—A Flatboat Sunk—Nine Lives Lost—A Boat Capsized—Seven Persons Drowned—A Railroad Train Fired Into and a Passenger Severely Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 26.

Special dispatches in the morning papers record numerous losses of life by murder and accident.

On Friday last a man named GREEN was shot and instantly killed at Granada, Miss., by some unknown person. The night following a man named TELL was shot dead at the same place.

A flatboat, containing two familes, while descending White River recently, struck a snag and sunk. Nine persons were lost.

A boat containing Mr. PRATT and eight negroes, while crossing the Mississippi at Fort Pickering, capsized, and Mr. PRATT and six negroes were drowned.

A train was fired into at Haiden, Miss., on the 7th, and Mr. L. HUNTING was severely wounded. The next night the cars were again fired into at the same place.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Union members of the Legislature, in caucus, voted in favor of the registry law.

Mining share market weak. Savage, $695; Ophir, $330; Imperial, $111; Yellow Jacket, $340; Hale and Norcross, $365; Alpha, $265. Legal-tenders, 70⅞@71.

The Louisiana Legislature, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The House of Assembly has adopted a resolution to appoint a special committee for the purpose of amending the constitution of 1864, instead of calling a State Convention to do it.

In the Senate steps are being taken to provide for parish and district officers; also to provide for the election of officers in this city.

The military authorities are about to return the Opelousas Railroad to its owners.

Meeting of Fenians in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 26.

There was a large Fenian meeting at St. James Hall this evening. Hon. A. M. CLAPP, Gen. SWEENEY, Col. ROBERTS, WM. BRUMAN and J. W. MURPHY were the speakers. A. M. CLAPP presided. Gen. SWEENEY pledged himself, if supported, that before next May he would conquer a certain territory upon which the Irish flag should be planted, and which shall be made the base of operations against England for the liberation of Ireland.

Col. ROBERTS promised within ninety days to have the green flag supported by the greatest army of Irishmen upon which the sun ever shone. The Senate was enthusiastically indorsed. All belligerent remarks were greatly applauded.

COLORADO.

A Telegram From Alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado Territory, to Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The following telegram has just been received here by Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts:

DENVER CITY, Colorado Territory, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

Hon. Charles Sumner, Washington:

The Legislature of Colorado, at its first session in 1861, passed a law establishing the qualification of voters, making no distinction on account of color or race; but the session of 1864 passed a law depriving negroes and mulattoes of the right to vote.

Colored citizens have petitioned Gov. CUMMINGS, who sent a special message to the Territorial Legislature, now in session, on the subject.

After stating the facts the Governor says:

"It seems incredible and if it were not for the record it would be incredible that such a measure could have been adopted at such a time.

The colored people at that moment were everywhere eagerly pressing onward to the support of the government, and their services were gladly accepted. They contributed largely to the triumph of the nation over the rebellion—and just at that darkest period of our country's history, when they were doing their utmost to rescue the government from its imminent danger, this wrong was perpetrated upon them.

It is a fact worthy of notice that this was the only case in the whole nation where the public sentiment retrograded during our fearful struggle.

This petition, in the handwriting of one of its signers, evinces an ability to indorse intelligently the right of suffrage, which it would be well if all who enjoy that right could imitate.

I invoke your earnest attention to the subject, and hope for the honor of the Territory that you will promptly take action to erase this odious record from the statute book.

In connection with this subject I deem it proper to say also that the legislative assembly owes to the enlightened sentiment of the country to take into consideration the condition of the colored people with regard to the public schools.

Under the law of 1861 offering them equal political privileges with others, they came here in considerable numbers, and to an equal, if not a greater extent than any other class of immigrants. To the Territory they brought their families and have kept them here. The evidences of their industry, frugality and thrift are seen in various parts of Denver, some of the finest property in the town belonging to them. They are subject to the tax laid for the support of the public schools, while their children are not permitted to attend them.

In consequence of their exclusion from both public and private schools some of these people have been compelled to send their children to the Eastern States to be educated while paying taxes for education in this Territory. But all are not able to incur this expense, and as a necessary consequence, many of their children must grow up in ignorance.

This is but one of the forms, or at least one of the features, of the accursed spirit of slavery, from whose thraldom the nation has just emerged, by which the children of one race are educated at the expense of another.

I do not in this connection discuss the question of equality of race, about which so many words and much labor have been wasted, but I submit, without argument, the fact that the colored people in Denver and various parts of the Territory are taxed to pay for educating white children, while their own children are excluded from the public schools, and your action will determine how long this humiliating spectacle shall be presented to the world.

Justice to the living and gratitude to those who died that the nation that might live, forbid that the state of things against which these petitioners protest should longer prevail.

I only perform my duty in calling your attention to these subjects.

For the rest the responsibility is with you.

(Signed) ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Liberal Gen. Carona Holds a Strong Position near Mazatlan—Much Suffering in the Country—The Liberal Government Re-established at Chihuahua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Advices from Mexico to the 5th inst., state that the Liberal Gen. CARONA holds a position within forty miles of Mazatlan. Although a strong force of French was at the latter place CARONA remained undisturbed. He does not attack, knowing that he could not hold the place if he took it.

Much distress existed in the country, and famine prices for food prevailed. In Chihuahua all was well. The Liberal government was again established at the City of Chihuahua, and need fear no further molestation from the French. Durango was still in the hands of the French and traitors; but Liberal forces were encircling the city in considerable numbers, and a fight was looked for soon.

HAVANA.

Arrival of Secretary Seward and Family at Havana—Miscellaneous News.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Stars and Stripes*, Capt. HOLMES, six days from Havana, arrived here to-day with a cargo of 1,000 boxes of sugar and 138 thousand cigars.

The United States steamer *De Soto* arrived at Havana on the 20th, with Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and family on board.

On the 23d inst., off Cape Hatteras, bearing N. N. W. 20 miles, signaled steamship *Virginia*, showing a private signal, blue ground, white diamond, with a black star in the centre.

The Havana *Diario de la Marine* reports the arrival on the 18th inst., from Vera Cruz in 24 days, of a French transport, with 900 passengers *in transitu*.

Marine Disasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The schooner *Mary Jane*, during a heavy gale on the 10th inst., went ashore at Bagdad. No lives were lost. The vessel was a total loss. The freight was partly saved. Both were insured.

The steamer *Dora Martin*, from Shreveport for New-Orleans, struck a snag, and sunk, in Red River. She had 600 bales of cotton on board. The boat is a total loss. The principal part of her cargo will be saved.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The schooner *Ocean Ranger*, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth, put into Gloucester yesterday, with deck swept. Reports Jan. 22, lat. 42, lon. 69, fell in with brig *Navita*, of St. John, N. B., dismasted, the crew wishing to abandon her. Both vessels having lost their boats, could not take them off. Lay by her till night, when she was lost sight of.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Friday, Jan. 26.

A large three-masted steamer is ashore near Nauset Light.

No particulars yet received.

The Continental not at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 26.

The female emigrant ship *Continental*, from New-York for the Pacific, has not been here, neither has she been heard from.

The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* was mistaken for the *Continental*.

Death of Rev. Dr. Dutton.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Jan. 26.

Rev. Dr. S. W. S. DUTTON, a prominent clergyman of this city, died suddenly to-day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 26.

BERRY, KNIGHT, CRAB and LISAUGH, all under 20 years of age, the four murderers of Mr. HEFFERMAN, were hanged to-day.

The river is rising. Cotton 39c. for middling.

Erratum.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of Dr. ARMITAGE's remarks before the Baptist Sunday-school Convention yesterday you say: "He dissented from the views of Baptists who retain their membership of the American Bible Union, because that Union had published works which inculcated principles antagonistic to the Baptist faith." Here is an important error. Dr. ARMITAGE used the words "American Sunday-school Union" instead of "American Bible Union." He is President of the latter society, and of course would not animadvert against it. Please make the correction on his behalf.

Yours respectfully, P.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the subcellar of premises No. 625 Broadway, owned and occupied by WHEELER & WILSON, sewing-machine manufacturers, being caused, it is supposed, by a box of papers taking fire from a gas jet. The flames were extinguished before they gained headway, being confined to the cellar, and occasioning a loss of $3,000 on the stock by fire and water, and also damaging the building about $200. The stock and fixtures are insured for $90,000 in the following companies: Home, $10,000; Star, $5,000; Brooklyn, $5,000; Manhattan, $10,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; Yonkers and New-York, $10,000; Morris, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Brevoort, $5,000; Stuyvesant, $5,000; Commercial, $5,000; Gebhard, $5,000; Kings County, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Park, $5,000. The building is insured for $51,000, as follows: Park, $10,000; Kings County, $5,000; Pacific, $10,000; Gebhard, $7,500; Citizens', $10,000; Firemen's, $8,500.

LITERARY.

Magazines and Reviews of the Month.

The *North American Review*. No. CCX. January. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.) This venerable periodical sustains in its current number the character, good sense and solid information earned by more than half a century's experience. Indeed, a somewhat larger infusion of light literature would make a more readable miscellany; but many—perhaps most—readers take up a quarterly review more to be instructed than amused, and there is not an article in the number but what may be read with profit. It opens with "The Condition of Art in America"—a paper full of intelligence and discriminating criticism, by Mr. RUSSELL STURGES, who indulges in a hopeful view of the future of the fine arts among us. "Ducal Mantua" is a historical sketch of the fortunes of that Duchy, by Mr. HOWELLS, late American Consul at Venice. A further admixture of the pleasant descriptive talent shown in the first pages would have relieved the details of the Gonzaga dynasty and the crimes and cruelties of mediæval Italy. "Henry Clay," by Mr. J. PARTON, is an excellent biographical picture, presenting the man in his strength and weaknesses more fully to our mental vision than most long biographies of the usual stamp could do. Mr. PARTON improves with practice, and is now one of the most valuable contributors to the *North American*. "Children's Books of the Year" hardly does justice to its subject. The remaining articles are of a sterner caste, and relate to "Climatic Influences, as bearing upon Secession and Reconstruction," "Our Financial Future," "Courts of Conciliation," "Hours of Labor," and "The Present State of the Prison Discipline Question." Here, as all will admit, is matter for the meditation of future statesmen and politicians, who will find in each article a trustworthy guide to the knowledge of its special subject. The "Critical Notices" are, as usual, sharp and trenchant. The whole number is a good one, exceeding in merit the customary average.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) opens with an elaborate paper by W. M. ROSETTI, of the family so well known from their connection with the fine arts and Italian literature, on "English Opinion on the American War." It treats with great acuteness the various shades and phases of popular opinion in England, and how they were influenced by or reacted upon the newspaper and periodical press. The "Passages from Nathaniel Hawthorne's Note Book" are continued, and possess equal interest with the first selection. It is remarkable how much space is given in them to careful studies of the face of external nature, and how comparatively little to the self-questioning spirit of restless mental analysis that is the most striking feature of HAWTHORNE's works. It is as if he were striving to cultivate his powers of observation in a direction different to that naturally most congenial to his sympathies. The passages now given picture with great exactness a little episode in his life—a fortnight spent in bachelor quarters with a friend at Augusta, in Maine, twenty-one years ago. "The Origin of the Gypsies," by G. W. HOSMER, seeks, by a theory we believe to be untenable, to trace their origin to Bohemia, and its desolating religious wars in the Fifteenth Century. "A Landscape Painter" is a lively story by a young contributor, HENRY JAMES, Jr., already favorably known to readers of the *Atlantic*. "Three Months among the Reconstructionists," by SIDNEY ANDREWS, presents us with a view of Southern feeling and habitudes less favorable, as respects future tendencies, than many sanguine people indulge in. The principal continuations of former articles are "Dr. Johns," by DONALD G. MITCHELL; "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy," by CHARLES READE; and "The Chimney Corner," by Mrs. H. B. STOWE. They are too well known to need characterizing. "Two Pictures," by WHITTIER, is a fine poem. The other poetical article, "Rinera de Penenté," by JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, is less to our taste. The "Reviews and Literary Notices" are intelligently and ably written.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) appears with all its old and well-tried attractions, the principal new feature being an extension of the "Monthly Record of Current Events," so as to furnish in it a full account of the action of Congress—the measures proposed, the arguments for and against them, abstracts of important documents, and everything necessary to form a history of "the great crisis through which the nation is passing." We regret to say, however, that the opening article of the present number is sadly at variance with all true delicacy of feeling, and in open violation of the plainest principles of good taste and decorum. Amusement is actually sought by making public the aberrations of intellect of the wretched incurably insane patients of the "Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum," and the pencil of the artist is called in to add to the disgust by representations of the unfortunate victims of mental disease. Nothing more revolting on subjects where sacredness of our common humanity demands a discreet and reverent silence has ever appeared in print. We refrain from further comment without attempting to express the indignation excited by this literary outrage. "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," "Charles Ellet and his Naval Steam Rams," by B. J. LOSSING, is a worthy memorial of a victim of the late rebellion, whose services to his country were sealed with his life. "Diamonds and other Gems" abound with information mainly derived from Mr. EMANUEL's late work on the subject, and will enlighten the reader on the *arcana* of the commerce of precious stones. Since the conclusion of "Our Mutual Friend," WILKIE COLLINS' "Armadale" is the only serial story continued in *Harper's Magazine*. The human interest of the tale is very slight, but the author's ingenuity in raveling and unraveling the intricacies of a carefully-constructed plot is quite a study. "Names of Places" supplies some curious and little known information. The miscellaneous portions of the magazine are made up with the usual care and attention to the tastes of its readers. CHARLOTTE BRONTE's "Lucy Snowe," by Miss SUSIE M. WARING, is an article cleverly tracing the successive phases of mind through which Miss BRONTE passed, as developed by the tone of thought and portrayal of character in her novels as they appeared. It is well considered and carefully written.

—*The United States Service Magazine* (New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON) contains a valedictory notice by the editor, Prof. HENRY COPPEE, who, now that the war is over, retires to "the fulfillment of new academic duties to which he has devoted his life." The vacant post will be filled by Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN, already favorably known to readers of the magazine by his spirited sketches in its pages. A letter from Gen. SHERMAN to the proprietor well expresses the situation of the *United States Service Magazine* before the public. He says: "Now, since war has shown to our American world the vast importance of military knowledge, such a publication as yours, fairly and impartially conducted, will prove interesting not only to the military reader, but to the whole body of our people." A fine portrait in steel of Major-Gen. THOMAS, with memoir of his professional career, ornaments the present number, and a variety of other articles of equal merit confirm the opinion of Gen. SHERMAN of its usefulness and claims upon the support of the nation. Several new features are promised for the coming year, including a pictorial sketch of one of the great army corps, written by some prominent officer identified with it, to be given in each number, to commence next month with "The Veteran Corps of the Army of the Potomac."

—*Hours at Home* (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.) compares advantageously in the present number with any of the old-established magazines in the importance and variety of its articles, and it also possesses a serious element of attraction to many minds, in which they are generally deficient. To blend "Religion and useful literature" is the object of this periodical, and its efforts in this cause have met with marked success. Among the noticeable papers of the February number are "The Science of History," a lecture by J. A. FRONDE, that will be new to American readers, and is especially welcome as coming from one whose historical work on the *Tudor Kings of England* is daily making its way in our public and private libraries through the medium of the elegant edition now in course of publication in New-York. "Notes on the Religious Sentiment of the Union Army, and its Influence on the War," is another article of intrinsic value, bringing out an entirely new aspect of our late contest, by a writer who is familiar with every step of its progress from personal experience. "The Great March," by Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, is also the work of one who has enjoyed peculiar advantages for the treatment of his subject with novelty and force. It is illustrated by a fine steel engraving of Gen. SHERMAN. "The Struggle between the Nineteenth Century and the Middle Ages on the Tyrol," by C. L. BRACE, contains matter entirely new to the English reader, and also combines research with the results of personal observation. A sympathetic and appreciative review of "Robertson's Life and Letters" is given by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH. "Modern Languages from the American Standpoint" is by Prof. WILLIAM WELLS, of Union College. The articles already mentioned will show the variety conspicuous in this magazine. We leave unmentioned many others of equal importance. We are glad to learn that its success is commensurate with its merits.

—*Our Young Folks* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) needs no introduction to those for whom it is specially adapted. The only complaint that we have heard, indeed, from the genuine "young folks," is that they stand no chance of getting hold of it until it has been thoroughly read by the "old folks." All the previous successful features are continued in the new year, with additions to the former staff of writers, including the author of *Faith Gartney's Girlhood*, and others. Capt. MAYNE REID's inexhaustible stream of adventure still flows as freshly as ever, introducing his young readers to all the startling wonders of the animated creation. J. T. TROWBRIDGE visits Mount Vernon for their benefit, and all the contributors exert themselves for the general entertainment. The illustrations are, as usual, numerous and good.

—*The American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: J. M. SHERWOOD) is supported by some of the ablest theological writers in the country, and may be taken as an admirable exponent of the currents of thought and investigation prevailing among them. The articles are the weighty, solid and well considered expressions of opinion on topics of importance, worthy of attention for themselves and for the writers whose sentiments they represent. Of this class are the papers on "Mills' Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy," by Prof. H. B. SMITH, of Union Theological Seminary; "The Patriotic Doctrine of the Sacraments," by Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF; "Relation of the Old Testament to the New," by Prof. H. HARBAUGH; "The Nature and Validity of Induction," by Prof. HARRY N. DAY, and others. The "Critical Notes on Recent Books" and "Theological and Literary Intelligence" are full and satisfactory.

—The *Westminster Review*, No. CLXVI., the *North British Review*, No. LXXXVI., *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, No. DCII., American editions, (New-York: LEONARD, SCOTT & Co.,) which appear punctually on our table, testify to Mr. SCOTT's energy in supplying American readers with the freshest specimens of the current literature of England as elaborated by her best scholars for the standard periodical literature of the day. The *Westminster Review*, it is well known, is the organ of the most advanced liberalism in church and state, and has always been remarkable for the talent displayed in its articles. Among those in the present number are "Mr. Grote's Plate," "Palgrave's Travels in Arabia," "The Holy Roman Empire," that will be found of great literary interest, in addition to the unrivaled "Survey of Cotemporary Literature," English and foreign. The *North British Review* is true to the traditions of the country it represents, and appeals to the sympathies of an entirely different class of readers. Though conservative in religion, it is the consistent advocate of progress in politics and social science. The articles in the last issue are all on literary subjects; "Coleridge," "German Novelists," "Pindar," "Henry Taylor's Poems," except the last, "The Cattle Plague." *Blackwood* continues to run in the same groove. Cornelius O'Dowd's Gossip, Mayor Van Birch's Memoirs, Sir Brooke Topbroke and Miss Majoribanks show the public taste for long-continued, serial articles.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The admirers of Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, and their numbers, already strong, are rapidly on the increase, will certainly be glad to hear that the farewell matinee at this house on Wednesday last was not a distracting occasion of a positive leave-taking. A better audience we have never seen within the walls of this fashionable establishment, and its proportions have suggested the propriety of giving another farewell concert on Wednesday next. We hope that the march from "Precosa" played on the former occasion by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN and Mr. WEHLI will be repeated. It is seldom that two such artists are heard together, and rarer still that we find them interpreting so quiet a production as this of MENDELSSOHN and MOSHELES. Nothing could well be better than the clear and exquisitely thoughtful effort. The players were as well matched as the composers. Not a shade of meaning was lost; and there is much meaning in the delicious harmonies and fanciful interlacing of passages which compose the duet. Both gentlemen are famous for their touch. So equal were they in this respect, that it was sometimes difficult to believe that a whole so connected and delicate came from four hands instead of two. In response to an *encore*, they played the "Marche des Amazons" by Mr. WEHLI, embroidered by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, à la GOTTSCHALK, in an effective way. The best individual effort was the "Huguenot Fantasie," also by Mr. WEHLI, a thoroughly vivid and dramatic transcription of stubborn themes, elaborated with reckless contempt of the limited number of fingers allotted to ordinary humanity, and played with surprising *bravura* by the composer. The passages in thirds, sixths and octaves bring out the best points of Mr. WEHLI's technical method. But that this is otherwise ample was demonstrated in THALBERG's "Tarantelle," and, indeed, in every piece where closeness of fingering and clear articulation are required. Mr. WEHLI's style is well reflected in his compositions. It is preëminently popular, but free from the vulgarity which sometimes belongs to the popular school. His ingenuity as a builder of fantasies is unquestionable.

Mme. FLEURY URBAN and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL were the vocalists at this exceedingly agreeable entertainment.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third concert of the present season takes place this evening at the Academy of Music, when an unusually interesting programme will be discoursed by the fine orchestra of the society. The principal novelty is BERLIOZ's "Symphonie fantastique; une episode de la vie d'un artiste." Two standard works will also be played, MOZART's Symphony in D, and MENDELSSOHN's overture to "Melusine." Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the popular pianist, will execute MENDELSSOHN's Capriccio, and his own arrangement of themes from "Faust."

IRVING HALL.—Miss ZELDA HARRISON's first concert will be given here to-night. The young *cantatrice* is assisted by Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. JEHIN PRUME and Mr. EDWARD HOFFMANN.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH repeats the character of "Ruy Blas" to-night. On Monday and Tuesday "Hamlet" will be given for the last times, and on Thursday "Richelieu" is to be produced.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The "Widow's Victim" and the "Toodles" will be taken from the bills after to-night. The HANLON Brothers also make their last appearance this evening. On Monday "Mose" is to be revived for Mr. CHANFRAU.

SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE.—Mr. JOHN E. OWENS gives to-day an afternoon performance of "Solon Shingle" at the Broadway Theatre, commencing at half-past one o'clock. The piece has been cordially indorsed by crowded audiences for the past three weeks, as a well-constructed and interesting production.

STEAM STONE-CUTTER.—The Steam Stone-cutter Company advertise in another column that they are prepared to furnish their machines. Their office is at No. 18 Wall-street.

"Col." J. S. MOSBY, the famous guerrilla, has been released, because he is not worth twenty thousand dollars.

A breeze-kissed honeysuckle diffuses a pleasant fragrance, but its aroma has not the tropical richness of PHALON's "Night-Blooming Cereus." That marvellous scent, voluptuous, yet not too powerful, seems closely akin to the fragrant charm with which Nourmahal enchanted her liege lord in "The Light of the Harem."—*Eastport Sentinel.*

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, or the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its original color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. The best Hair Dressing ever offered to the public. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Opinion of an Officer in the Army.—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of troches, being generally used by them for colds, &c." "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" should be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which by neglect may terminate in some incurable lung disease.

Much Sickness with Children,

As well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's "VERMIFUGE COMFITS" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the well-known standard remedy, at all times certain and reliable. It needs only a trial to prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

is the best article known to preserve the hair.

It will positively restore gray hair to its original color. It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

Electricity Triumphant.—It can now be truthfully said that chronic disease has found its conqueror; that the ELECTRIC MESSENGER has robbed it of its power. The art of healing is no longer an experiment. The afflicted are invited to call on Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., and witness the wonderful results of electricity.

Seventh Regiment Reception.

Ladies, use GEORGE W. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. It renders the complexion clear and beautiful. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 74 Fulton-st.

Health of American Women.

One trial will prove that MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will cure "female weakness" and "uterine complaints of women;" together with nervousness, pains and indigestion connected with that cause. *See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle.* PRICE $1 50. *Sold everywhere.*

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

The best pill for all liver complaints, biliousness and indigestion. *They never gripe, and do not leave the bowels constipated.* PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

A discount is made on all Graefenberg medicines purchased at the office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 139 *William-st., in quantities of one-half dozen or upward.*

Tickets for the

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION can be obtained of the committee.

ELEGANT SCARFS, TIES, AND GLOVES, for balls and parties, at PEREGO'S, No. 187 Broadway, and No. 85 Nassau-st.

Hull's Demulcent Soap

for Chapped and Tender Hands and Nursery Use. Also, over 100 other styles of Toilet Soaps. J. C. HULL'S SONS, 32 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Snow Boots,

And all kinds of warm and water-proof Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Boys, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

The Great Seventh Regiment Reception. Beautiful white satin gaiters and slippers, patent leather boots, all styles of shoes for receptions, parties and balls; also, warm water-proof boots and overshoes, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. For examining lungs with his Respirometer $3. His medicines can always be obtained there.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

The Celebrated Diamond Parlor Matches for sale at 25, 30 and 35 cents per dozen boxes. Wholesale and retail. Manufacturers' depot at Lodi Manufacturing Company's office, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Babbittonian Penmanship.—A beautiful self-teaching system and seventy-two assorted Babbittonian Pens sent postpaid for $2. Address BABBITT & WILT, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

30,000 Elegant Bricks are Made Daily by the National Brick-machine, which is the wonder of the age. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Another Cure!—A lady who had kept her bed for ten months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. "It never fails."

The Arctic Overshoes.—Comfortable, healthy, and neat-looking overshoes can be obtained at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway, for both ladies and gentlemen.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale, repaired and to let, as usual, by J. T. ELLIS. No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents; Black or brown; best, cheapest; reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st.; sold by all druggists.

Seventh Regiment Reception.—LADIES' white satin slippers and gaiters, with beautiful rosettes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 192 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

The Last Days of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, vol. IV. page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular.)

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Sole proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

The Remedy Which Needs no Puff!

"DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF."

☞ Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per box.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at Trinity Church, West Troy, N. Y., by Rev. Philander K. Cady, Rev. EDGAR T. CHAPMAN, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Green Island, and KATHERINE A., second daughter of the late David Hamilton, Esq., of Watervliet.

DAILY—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alfred H. Partridge, HENRY DAILY, Jr., Esq., of New-York, and Miss LIZZIE HUTCHINSON MOORE, daughter of Wm. A. Moore.

KITTELLE—GEER.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., New-York, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, GEO. W. KITTELLE and Miss MARIE LOUISE GEER, both of New-York.

POST—DE TROBRIAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Ed. Anthon, ALBERT KINTZING POST and MARIE CAROLINE, daughter of Major-Gen. Th. R. de Trobriand.

PHRANER—BAYLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, of Sing Sing, JOHN PHRANER, of Jamaica, and CARRIE H. BAYLIS, of Brooklyn.

STEWART—FOSTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. George R. Crooks, D. D., WILLIAM B. STEWART and Miss FANNIE FOSTER, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, of pneumonia, ELIAS D. ACKERMAN, aged 56 years, 9 months and 4 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 96 Vandam-st.

BRETONNIERE.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, AUGUST BRETONNIERE, in the 80th year of his age. His friends and those of his sons-in-law, Daniel Francis and Edward L. Howard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 89 East 26th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BOORMAN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, JAMES BOORMAN, in the 83d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 27th inst., at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, without further invitation.

BRADFORD.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, WILLIAM BRADFORD, of this city, in the 82d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Saturday,) at noon, from his late residence. No. 21 Washington-place, without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, of consumption, Mrs. ANN CAMPBELL, aged 80 years, at the Home of the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, in 42d-st., near 8th-av. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the institution, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRAFT.—At Titusville, Penn., on Thursday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, MILTON O. CRAFT, of Glen Cove, L. I., in the 37th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIN.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, JOHN A. DAVIN, (professionally known as Johnny Pell, of Morris Bros., Pell and Trowbridge's Minstrels.) The body having arrived in this city, the funeral will take place from the residence of Richard W. Simpson, No. 42 Thompson-st., at 12 M. this day, (Saturday,) 27th inst. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FRENCH.—At Mamaroneck, on Saturday, Jan. 20, FRANKIE, son of William and Martha French, aged 1 year and 6 months.

FOWLER.—On Friday evening, Jan. 26, JOSEPH FOWLER, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 9 Bank-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Peekskill on Monday, the 29th inst., by the 7¾ o'clock train from 30th-st., for interment at the Baptist Church, Yorktown.

HOSIER.—On Fifth Day, Jan. 25, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL P. HOSIER, in the 68th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 267 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Second Day at 11 o'clock, 29th inst.

HOFFMAN.—At Cape Palmas, Africa, on Saturday morning, Nov. 25, of fever, Rev. CADWALLADER COLDEN HOFFMAN, aged 46 years, and for over 15 years a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas.

HAWLEY.—At his residence, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, CHARLES HAWLEY, aged 73 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Congregational Church, Stamford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, Jan. 26, CORNELIA, daughter of Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and Cornelia Johnson, aged 2 years, 7 months and 22 days. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 118 Hewes-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LENT.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, PETER W. LENT, in the 80th year of his age. The friends and relatives of the family, and of his sons, Abraham, Wm. M. and John D. Lent, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Leroy-st.

NASH.—On Friday evening, Jan. 26, at the residence of her son, Stephen P. Nash, No. 11 West 19th-st., HANNAH NASH, widow of the late David Nash, of Watervliet, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ODELL.—On Friday, Jan. 26, ANNIE ADELIA, youngest daughter of Isaac and Mary Odell, aged 14 years, 10 months and 3 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 824 Greenwich-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on morning 10 o'clock train for interment.

ROSS.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, after a short and severe illness, SARAH M., wife of Charles Ross, in the 56th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 West 27th-st.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 25, Mrs. LYDIA O. WARD, widow of H. D. Ward, and daughter of J. D. Holbrook. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 52 Washington-av., near Park-av.

WHEELER.—At Concord, Mass., on Saturday, Jan. 20, ELIZABETH C., wife of Thomas M. Wheeler, and daughter of John M. Cheney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. G. S. N. Y

SEVENTH REGIMENT,
EIGHTH REGIMENT,
ELEVENTH REGIMENT,
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT,
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NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The following arrangements have been made for the present, by committees appointed at a recent meeting of persons friendly to forming a New Congregational Church: Public worship every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½, in the church in 41st-st., near 8th-av. Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. Sunday-school in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock; Bible Class at the same hour. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, followed by a meeting at 8¾ for congregational singing. All interested in such a movement are invited to attend any of the services, or to communicate with Mr. ABBOTT, at the study connected with the church, on MONDAY EVENINGS, or with either of the following gentlemen: Dr. James L. Little, Lorenzo Higgins, James M. Coburn, William McDermott, Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Samuel Holmes, Austin Abbott, Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Benj. Vaughan Abbott, Wm. C. Bunn.

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REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN, RECTOR OF the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach in the Free Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., (opposite the Academy of Music) on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Services at 7½ o'clock. Usual services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Collection in support of the church. Seats free.

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THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM—CORNER 23d-st. and Broadway—Will be open SUNDAY, Jan. 28, at 7½ P. M. Discourse by HORACE DRESSER, LL.D. Subject—*Nature a Divine Revelator and Reason its Interpreter.* Text, Rom., chap. i., verses 19 and 20—translated from the Greek. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching by the Pastor, corner Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

REV. J. P. NUTTING HAVING ACCEPTED the call to become their rector, will preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., west of 6th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school concert at 2 P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. WASHBURN, RECTOR OF Calvary Church, will preach the third of the course of sermons in the interest of St. Barnabas' House in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Services at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made.

A. T. FOSS (REFORMED CLERGYMAN) lectures on *Spiritualism* SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st. *Is Spiritualism the True Christian Religion?* is the subject for discussion at 3 P. M. Circles every evening as above. The public invited.

"IS MEDICINE A SCIENCE?"—WILL be discussed at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st., at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING. Dr. TRALL and other able speakers expected. Subject at 3 P. M.—*Is Spiritualism a Harmonizing Religion, or is it Magic and Necromancy?*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visiting friends will address the school. Spectators are always delighted with the singing of these children.

THE ADVENT CHURCHES OF NEW-YORK will meet in union, in the Second Advent Meeting-house, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW at 2½ o'clock P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and in the evening by Elder COX. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Hell of the Old Testament not a place of Conscious Existence for Men after Death.* Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE services on SUNDAY will be conducted by the Praying Band, Brother SAMUEL HALSTED, leader. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3, and 7 in the evening. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON WILL preach in the 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Golden Scepter Extended,* the second in the course on *Gospel Truth, Illustrated from the History of Esther.* Ordinance of baptism at the close of evening service.

CHRISTIANITY AND BUSINESS IS THE subject of Rev. E. G. BROOKS' third discourse on the relations of Christianity to life, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock. MORNING service at 10½. A cordial welcome to all.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by URBAN C. BREWER. Subjects—*The New Creation* and *The Blind Man at Siloam.*

THE NEXT IN THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the Church will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., by Rev. LEMUEL MOSS, of Lewisburgh, Penn. Subject—*Symbolism of the Communion.*

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN SPEAKS AT Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½, and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—Morning—*Experience of a Religious Bigot in the Spirit World.* Evening—*The Last and Best Religion for Humanity.* Seats free.

REV. DR. SCHON, OF NASHVILLE, TENN., Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church South, will preach in the Cooper Institute on SABBATH MORNING next, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av. Special sermon SUNDAY EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. F. G. CLARK, D. D., on *The Moral Depression of Poverty;* services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New-Canal. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, pastor. Divine service MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Impersonated readings by Mr. F. C. HARRIOT at this church on MONDAY EVENING next.

MRS. BULLENE DISCOURSES THROUGH inspiration at Hope Chapel 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject: EVENING—*Relative Conditions of the Murderer and his Victim, Abraham Lincoln and Booth.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SABBATH MORNING and EVENING discourses by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Christ of the Scriptures, not of Spiritualism, as the Light of the World.* Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. L. P. PERRY, of South Norwalk, Conn. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY. Subjects—Morning, *"The Jews."* Evening—*"Noah."*

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS, IN THE Court Room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., by Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Service and sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., Corner Waverley-Place—Rev. M. T. TRACY will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. E. F. REMINGTON EVENING. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?—THE PROphetic Messenger will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 658 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Signs of Christ's Speedy Appearing.* Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the EVENING, by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Strangers made welcome.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 28, 1866. Lecture in the evening by Mrs. FRENCH and others. Subject selected by the audience.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BEtween 76th and 77th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

UNION MEETING OF SECOND ADVENTers will be held at the Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., at 2 P. M. SUNDAY. Come and welcome. Preaching every Sabbath.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, will preach in this church, please God, SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½.

REV. C. B. CRAM, HARTFORD, CONN., who has been invited to become the pastor of Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will preach for them next SABBATH, 28th inst., morning and evening.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing on the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. O. DODGE; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church, New-York.

THE REV. W. H. ANDREWS WILL preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 300 children.

CHRISTIAN UNION—SERMON SUNDAY AT 7½ P. M., by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., in Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square. Dr. FERRIS will preside.

MAN IMMORTAL—THE ARGUMENT FROM Nature, from Revelation, and from Ghosts, Phantoms, Preëxistence and Spirits; Nature of the Soul; Annihilation, Fore-knowing, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. CLEWS. GEO. B. BEND.
WM. R. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market rates.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With its present appreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.

J. M. WADDILL,
Governor of Louisiana.

(No. 35.)

AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, as the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the par value of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official paper and other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein created.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after its date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Gover or of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the last Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
South western	2,002,286 57	75,50 6 36	1,926,780 21
North Western	813,798 48	56,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	260,403 88	54,546 63	246,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	30,141 26	184,188 35
Southeastern	1,594,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,887 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business, and

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal [SEAL.] of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller.

No. 1,624.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,500 acres on each basin of the Shamokin stream, in which are celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth vein is now being worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of canal navigation to a direct outlet to Philadelphport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York, and the abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks and Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable on the 1st inst., will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, 26th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 19 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 12, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

J. F. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD,
late of Buffalo.
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to Feb. 1, both days inclusive.

JAN. 17, 1866. R. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD
MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOLTON, Secretary.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 4, 1866.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.
Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.
We have also for sale a full assortment of
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, at rates varying from
7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
BANKS and INVESTORS out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 180 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD which is SUPPORTED AND AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. These are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 94 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW, L. VON HOFFMAN, JONATHAN THORNE, WM. ALLISON, JAMES B. JOHNSTON, DAVID DOWS, U. A. BROCK, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, GEORGE D. CRAGIN, HERMAN MARCUSE, RICHARD L. WILLS, MARTIN BATES, C. F. DAMRMANN, NOAH L. WILSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem. JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President. SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.
This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SILVER RIVER MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK $5,000,000
All of which has been issued in payment for the purchase of mineral and mining property.
Amount of existing debts, none.
(Signed,) DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
J. HOWARD BAKER,
JOSIAH OAKES,
D. DREW,
WM. BORDEN,
J. HENRY LANE, Secretary. } Directors.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
DARIUS R. MANGAM being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President of the Silver River Mining Company, that the above report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
DARIUS R. MANGAM.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of January, 1866.
(Signed,) FREDERICK BULL, Notary Public.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 15 cents. canceled.]

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE STEWART'S RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The amount of capital is one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) which was all issued to buy property necessary for its business, and said capital was all paid for such property. Its debts are now outstanding.

Four hundred and fifty dollars ($450.)

ALEXIS CASWELL, Pres. and Trustee.
FRANCIS A. CROSS, Trustee.
EDWARD A. CUTLER, Trustee.
GEORGE RUSHER, Sec'y and Trustee.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th of January, 1866, by GEO. RUSHER, Esq., Secretary and Trustee, before me.
FRANCIS H. ZITZ, Notary Public.
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERly located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Courts of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank are required to present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont.

SHERMAN KELLOGG, Jan. 17, 1866. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for the subscription of the additional capital of one hundred thousand dollars, will be open at the office of the company until the 31st inst.

The proposed shareholders will be entitled to an award equal to fifty per cent. of their stock.

H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of the State of Pennsylvania) at Hotel, Morrisville, Pa., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
No. 416 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co., will be held at the office of the St. Nicholas Coal Company, No. 253½ Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The business to be transacted will be the election of a board of twelve directors for the ensuing year.

W. D. CRANE, Secretary.

A CARD.—I DEEM IT PROPER TO SAY THAT the Morris Insurance Company is in no way connected with the Columbian Marine Insurance Company, except by the fact of having in a majority of instances the same directors, and that the affairs of the Morris are in no way complicated with or affected by the Columbian.

E. A. STANSBURY, President.
(Signed,) Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this company, held on the 16th inst. THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was elected Vice-President, in place of Robert Soutter, Esq., resigned.

J. C. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866. Poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st, on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY QUINEL, Jr., Sec'y.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED
By Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 9 Parkerson Row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

NOTICE—WALLKILL LEAD COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wallkill Lead Company for the election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 8, on TUESDAY, the 6th of February next. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed the 3d, 4th and 5th prox.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors, a requisition of five dollars ($5) per share has been made on the stock of this company, payable by the 1st day of February, at the office of Messrs. Hart & Furgel, No. 74 Broadway. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway
DEC. 28, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the board payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The usual semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the National Broadway Bank on the 1st day of February, 1866.
JOHN KERR, President.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest and dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
CHARLTON H. ORTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
DIVIDENDS OF (4) FOUR PER CENT. On First Preferred, and (3½) three and one-half per cent. on Second Preferred Stocks of this company for the six months ending 31st January, 1866, will be paid 1st February next, to Stockholders of record 22d January.
N. B.—Mortgage Bonds can be converted into First Preferred Stock from 1st to 15th February inclusive.
E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the year, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on the 17th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 17th February, both days inclusive.
ELIAS POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE No. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have to-day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
E. HAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1866.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st February next.
JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 83 Nassau-street, New-York.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD AVE.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 4th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, Pres. E. H. BULL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of saving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Prof. Dr. Dunglison.* Dr. C. has made the use of ether the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 36 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 358 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skilful dentist should call on Dr. A. KELLEY, No. 108 East 16th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DR. HOYT IS DUE THE CREDIT OF originating and using the ONLY METHOD by which it is possible to administer nitrous oxide pure. Dr. Hoyt has used it for years; extracting thousands of teeth with perfect success. Only office, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE CONSISTing of desks, chairs, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Apply at No. 9 Williams's Underwriters' Building, Room No. 20.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 41 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—from Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territories of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 100 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2 or '3,' as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, and the machines are to be equal to Wm. Sellers & Co. or Bement & Dougherty's, of Philadelphia*—all to be delivered free of expense to the government, at the Navy-yard, New-York, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

2,250 feet B. M. white pine plank; 50 tons broad top coal.

6 rolls tracing cloth, 4 bars (1,302 lbs.) Ulster flat iron.

12 prs. hose couplings, (Gaylord's patent,) 1 large chuck lathe.

1 radical drilling machine, 1 large planing machine.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

600 feet 4C wire rope.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

1,500 lbs. lead pipe, 2 a 1½.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

3,000 gallons pure sperm oil, 1,200 lbs. bolts and nuts.

200 brass drawn seamless tubes, 30 rings Martin's metallic packing.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with needful particulars, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. SIMSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any pro

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

First and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS,

CHAS. HOYER, Commander,

2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:

First Cabin	$105 00
Second Cabin	62 50
Steerage	37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 20th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to

EUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GARDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GARDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin	$125 00	Second cabin	$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
NORTH ALSATIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these steamships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first and splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,304 tons	1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power.
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

From Pier No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	March 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. LOKENZIK, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,366	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,316	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,372	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	3,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

THE QUEEN	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Feb. 3
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Feb. 17

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 27
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE

Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by

TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship

MORRO CASTLE,

R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT

ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,

ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS,

THE

NORTH AMERICA,

L. F. TERNEHEN, Commander,

WILL LEAVE

ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

Bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,

EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA, Capt. LOVE,

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 181 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER ..... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ..... Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 48 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship

MONEKA,

will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,

and the QUAKER CITY.

First cabin passage ..... $40.

The favorite and fast steamship

ALHAMBRA,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The elegant and popular steamship

QUAKER CITY, WM. P. FOSTY, Commander,

will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.

10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,

on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamer

ALABAMA,

J. LUMKBURNER, Master,

on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 7 P. M., from Pier No. 29 north River, foot of Warren-st.

For passage or freight, apply at the company's office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship

MARMION,

Capt. E. H. WARSAW,

will leave Pier No. 45 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 1, NORTH RIVER.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA WATKINS Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail for Savannah direct SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
Agent at Savannah, No. 5 Bowling-green.
E. H. HARDER.

N. B.—The steamer of this line will hereafter sail regularly from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., the SAN JACINTO sailing thence SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE

of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU OF YORK	Capt. WM. R. EATON.
MARTINGALE	Capt. W. BRASHER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage ..... $25 | Deck $10

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

Cabin passage ..... $25 | Deck $10

Freight, 12½c. per foot.

The new and first-class steamship

CHASE,

Capt. W. D. ROATH,

is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

For freight or first cabin passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRILL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

OCTAVIUS WILKINS, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company. New-York Office,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships, FAIRBANKS ..... Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE ..... Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Special accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship

COMMANDER, TERRY, Master,

a receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships

GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCURRY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 45 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

The steamer GULF STREAM is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from J. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXPRESSES.

THE GREAT SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROAD TO DENVER AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"THE OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY,"

having thoroughly refitted their line by the Smoky Hill Route, are now ready to take passengers and express.

Their stage will connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Atchison, also with the Union Pacific at Topeka, and thus affords the pleasantest route and the greatest expedition.

For particulars and rates, apply to

WM. MARTIN, General Agent,
No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PERSON TO SUPERINTEND a manufacturing establishment. The salary will be $2,500 per annum, and the position is one of responsibility. As security for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, the party will be required to invest in the stock of the corporation, which will pay probably a dividend of 15 to 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. will be guaranteed. None but those who have the ability to comply with the terms of this advertisement will be treated with, and evidence of that fact, and also as to character and standing, will be required. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

$10,000.—BUSINESS WANTED—CITY or country. Two young men, having a joint capital of this amount and business experience, are desirous of purchasing the interest of a retiring partner or take the exclusive control of an established mercantile business. A country store, well located, with milling or lumber business connected, would suit; as a business that can be pushed and increased by effort, energy and capital. Address MORGAN, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON City, a general Grocery, with a well assorted stock; sales last year, $60,000; a large portion for cash or delivery. The business can be reduced for a smaller capital, and pay well if properly managed. Stock about $6,000, which can be made less to suit purchaser. Address S. K. & CO., No. 1,611 New-York Post-office.

GLASS LETTERS, GLASS NUMBERS.—European style, richly gilded, for store windows, public buildings and residences; unsurpassed for beauty and lasting; glass signs, labels, door-plates, show-cards, frames, grading, &c.; samples returnable at cost. No. 107 Fulton-st., Glass Letter Company.

ANY PARTY WITH SUFFICIENT means, and desirous of commencing business in the iron, steel, tin-plate and wire trade, retail, no connection with the manufacture of iron goods, with quick sales, can find the right man by addressing

JOHN MASON, No. 42 King-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,695 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a first-class millinery goods establishment in the best part of Canal-st. Address Box 4,096 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

6:30 P. M.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA FOR ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS

Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.

SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE

To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.

GOODS

Delivered to our wagons before 5:20 P. M. will go forward same day.

RATES GREATLY REDUCED

For large shipments.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

9:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HOMER RIDDER, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M., Philadelphia at 12 M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.

J. E. SNEDEN, Superintendent.

J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy, 6:30, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:30, 4:25, and 6:2[illegible] P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Sunday, only, for Piermont at 5:15 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamers

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. C. H. GEER,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL,

WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.

YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.

DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, STEPP PLANK, &c.; &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

THE ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and block-hewing. The machine can be used by steam, horse or hand power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ROUND CORNER'D PLAYING-CARDS.

These cards, now so much used, *will not split*, the old, sharp-pointed cards *will split* and become worthless before half worn out. Sold by all stationers and fancy goods and drug-stores in the United States, and by the manufacturers,

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

BESEQUE, BAZIQUE, BESIQUE.

This very popular family game, neatly put up in leather cases, with rules and registers complete for playing, for sale by the manufacturers,

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

THE ADAMANTINE BRICK PRESS,

(Manufacturing the perforated pressed brick.)

Is now in operation in Jersey City,
Office, No. 175 Broadway.

RATIFICATION—THE COLORED CITIZENS and their friends of New-York and vicinity, will celebrate the ratification of the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1866. Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN will deliver the Oration; FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq., will address the meeting, and Rev. Gerrit Smith, Theo. Tilton, and Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., are invited and are expected to be present and take part in the meeting. The proceeds of the meeting will be used to sustain our delegate to Congress during the session.

WARREN M. STEWART,
Chairman of the Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that ANDREW MERIAN, of this city, having signed our firm by power of attorney, HAS ABSCONDED, probably for the United States, with large sums of money; that the said power of attorney has been withdrawn from him at Albert Merian's this day, and that, in consequence, no bills or notes signed or indorsed by him will either be accepted or paid hereafter.

EMANUEL LA ROCHE SON.

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 23, 1865.

DR. HENRY REISSBERG, LATE SURGEON of the 68th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Office No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts. Office hours, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a number of SURVEYS, REPORTS and DIAGRAMS of manufacturing establishments, missing from the office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway. These papers are of value to insurance companies only, and all parties in whose possession they may be found will be dealt with according to law.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LIGHT Guard Ball; lost, at the Academy of Music, or going there, evening Jan. 25, a ROUND POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF, with initials "M. L. M." in the border. The above reward with thanks, will be paid on returning the same to No. 1,134 Broadway, or No. 156 Chatham-st.

LOST—IN ALPACCA UMBRELLA; LEFT ON the Harlem Railroad train due at 26th-st. 8:30 A. M. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the advertising desk *Times* Office.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH INST., A yellow Scotch terrier SLUT; had on when lost a black leather collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning her to No. 156 West 26th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST AN OPERA-GLASS, marked "J. A. and F. E. C., Easter, 1863." By leaving said glass at the store of JAS. MCMURRY, No. 315 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the finder will receive $10.

LOST—$65, ROLLED UP IN ONE PARCEL—SUPposed to be lost on or near Beekman-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by restoring it to the owner, BENJAMIN, at Mr. Mataran's, No. 21 Beekman-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—REMOVAL.

C. WITTY,

has removed his Carriage Warerooms from No. 450 Broadway to No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and will endeavor at all times to have on hand the largest assortment of carriages, and at lower prices than any establishment in this city.

SLEIGHS.—SLEIGHS.—SLEIGHS.—THE balance of the large stock of will be sold at great bargains if applied for immediately; six seats, pony size, two and four seats, Portlands, &c. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a first-class millinery goods establishment in the best part of Canal-st. Address Box 4,096 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH AND A FINE white bear's robe, in good order; can be seen at private stable, No. 15 East 27th-st., before 10½ o'clock A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA ..... SEASON OF 1866.
MAX MARETZEK ..... Director.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE NEW SEASON,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866,

will be produced Meyerbeer's last work,

L'AFRICAINE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3,

GRAND MATINEE.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

SEASON SUBSCRIBERS

for the twenty-four nights of Opera will be entitled to ONE TICKET for the GRAND BAL D'OPERA, admitting a gentleman and lady, without any extra charge.

SINGLE TICKETS, $10 EACH.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

THE LADIES OF THE BALLET engaged during last season are notified to attend rehearsal on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M., at the Academy of Music.

MAX MARETZEK.

THE CHARITY BALL.

THE CHARITY BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL of this city, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst. The price of tickets is $1 each, admitting one person, and they may be procured of any of the following Managers:

LADIES—Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, E. Ellery Anderson, William Aston, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, James, W. Beekman, G. L. Beeckman, Wm. B. Bend, G. F. Betts, L. K. Bridge, C. F. Blake, John R. Brady, S. Dexter Bradford, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, Wm. Blodgett, C. Berryman, Cayias, Chickering, Cunard, Edward H. Coster, Wm. C. Calhoun, Charles H. Daly, Henry Delafield, C. S. Davis, De Birmingham, Degrot, De Peyrasse, R. O. Doremus, D. Du Bois, Lorenzo Draper, P. S. Forbes, Fremont, E. Frith, Forsyth, Gentil, Ezra Goodrich, J. L. Graham, W. Gray, Charles C. Graham, C. A. Heckscher, J. G. Heckscher, Henry Hills, F. E. Howe, William A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, C. B. Hoffman, W. G. Hoffman, R. S. Hone, Lydig Hoyt, R. M. Hunt, C. G. Howland, G. A. Jones, Jos. Hooker, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, C. C. Kingsland, Edward Kirkland, E. Keteltas, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, George A. Lathrop, Charles Lalling, Lamrau, Henry Meyer, J. Moss, J. R. Murray, D. Colden Murray, W. H. McVickar, Gordon Norrie, Palmer, R. Phelps, Panon, H. Parish, J. Pyne, G. A. Phelps, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, William Redmond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, S. Howland Robbins, H. De B. Routh, F. H. Saltus, Frederick Sheldon, Russell Stebbins, Alfred Sturdam, Faran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Carlisle Norton, Joseph Strong, Sauer, Stevenson, C. E. Strong, Borohan, G. T. Strong, Murray Smith, E. H. Stough

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continuation of the House Debate on the Constitutional Amendment.

Agreement to Take a Vote on Tuesday.

Kentucky Conservatism Against Kentucky Radicalism.

Power of Congress to Regulate the Elective Franchise in the States.

Probable Early Admission of the Members from Tennessee.

The Contested Seats from New-York and Pennsylvania.

Reception of Gen. Sherman in the Senate Chamber.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The continuation of the debate on the constitutional amendment, to-day, developed no new features of moment. When the subject came up in the regular order, Mr. STEVENS suggested that it be the understanding that the debate should be continued through to-day and Monday, and the vote taken on Tuesday. This was assented to. Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, having the floor, then proceeded to make a speech, which was chiefly devoted to a denunciation of the negro and those who are seeking to elevate and improve his condition. It was just such a line of argument as the country has so long been accustomed to from those Kentucky plaster-cast sort of politicians like GARRET DAVIS and others. Mr. MCKEE, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. HARDING in a very radical speech, eloquent at times, and yet full of bitterness toward the South. For a Kentuckian his utterances were bold and fearless, and the scene between him and Mr. GRIDER, who frequently interrupted him, was quite exciting, and enchained the attention of the galleries. Though heartily supporting the proposition, as reported by the committee, he would nevertheless oppose the political enfranchisement of the negro in the South because they were yet unprepared for the proper exercise of such a privilege. Mr. MCKEE was congratulated by a number of the most radical members on the conclusion of his speech. He was followed by Mr. KERR, of Indiana, on the Democratic side, when Mr. RAYMOND obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, who rose to reply chiefly to the proposition of Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, that Congress has the power to regulate the elective franchise in the States. Mr. KASSON quoted from Mr. MADISON to prove that Mr. KELLY's proposition was fallacious, and that the words "manner of election," upon which Mr. KELLY relies in part for his construction of the constitution, relate to the form of vote, &c.; as, for example, whether it shall be by ballot or viva voce, &c. He argued that there could not anywhere be found authority to sustain Mr. KELLY's construction of the powers of Congress; and that that gentleman stands alone in his view of the law. Referring to the amendment proposed by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. KASSON could not give his approval to it. He cautioned the House against inconsiderate and hasty legislation for amending the constitution, and concluded by saying, "Let us submit to the few evils we have now rather than rush into a thousand ills we know not of."

On Monday the debate will be continued by Mr. RAYMOND, who has the floor, and he will be followed by Mr. CONKLING, while Mr. STEVENS will close the discussion in favor of the original proposition.

The House is no nearer a conclusion on the subject now than it was when the debate opened. That some proposition, embodying the idea of the abolition of the three-fifths slave representation will pass, is very probable, but in what shape is still very uncertain.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The course of debate for the past three weeks in Congress has had a very good effect. There is a more general disposition among the members of the House —especially among those who have held aloof—to cultivate friendly relations with the President, and many have been to see him. He is desirous of such interviews, and he is perfectly free and frank in expressing his sentiments. He adheres tenaciously to his policy recognizing the Southern States as in the Union, that the existing State governments are perfectly legitimate and valid, and that they are entitled to representation, but that none but perfectly loyal men should be admitted to seats in Congress. He also continues to be utterly opposed to the imposition of conditions of admission of the States, either by amendment of the constitution or otherwise.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

There are strong evidences of a growing disposition in the House in favor of taking early action upon the admission of the Tennessee members, in consequence of the recent liberal action of the Legislature of that State. It is quite probable that a resolution for the admission of those representatives may be reported at an early day by the Committee on Reconstruction or introduced by some member.

The Election Committee of the House to-day submitted two reports on the contested seat from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, embodying the result heretofore announced in the TIMES, viz.: a majority report by Mr. UPSON, giving the seat, on the *prima facie* aspect of the case, to Mr. COFFROTH, (Dem.,) and a minority report by Mr. PAINE, giving it to Mr. KOONTZ, (Rep.)

The case of WM. E. DODGE against JAMES BROOKS, from the Eighth District of New-York, will come up next Monday, and be pushed through to a speedy decision.

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN entered the Senate Chamber in company with his brother, Senator SHERMAN, this afternoon, while the Senate was in session. Immediately a general buz and hum of suppressed voices broke forth among the numerous auditors in the galleries, and there was a rush to get in favorable positions for a good view of the military hero. The Senators one by one approached the General and warmly shook him by the hand. For a time he was surrounded by admiring friends, and the business of the Senate was almost suspended during his reception. Gen. SHERMAN came here on official business, and it is said will remain for the coming next week of Gens. SHERIDAN, MEADE and THOMAS, all of whom are ordered here to form a military convention and to consult as to the condition of affairs in their several departments.

THE STATES OF COLOMBIA ON THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

The Acting Secretary of State has communicated, in response to a resolution of the House, papers relative to a demonstration of the Congress of the States of Colombia in honor of President JUAREZ, of Mexico. It embraces correspondence between the Secretary of State and M. ROMERO, with inclosures of the decree passed by the Colombian Congress, a letter from President MAUVE MURRILLO to President JUAREZ, and his reply. It characterizes severely the "iniquitous outrage," for the consummation of which "it became necessary for three Great Powers of Europe—England, Spain and France—to coalesce," and suggests that, "in imitation of Pontius Pilate, the first two have washed their hands of it, without the certainty of their having washed them very clear, throwing upon the third the consequences of the treacherous crime of these three Powers."

VANDALISM AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

To-day three respectable-dressed women were detected at the executive mansion clipping pieces from the curtains of the east room as souvenirs. They were arrested and taken to the police station-house. Such thefts have been of such frequent occurrence, that an officer is constantly in attendance to restrain such larcenies.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

A resolution was offered in the House by Mr. MCKEE, of Kentucky, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a full history of the raising, accepting and placing in the field the one hundred days' men, for the purpose of considering what shall be done, if anything, as to placing them upon footing with other volunteers, or proportionately paying them bounties.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN RICHMOND.

Major-Gen. TERRY, at Richmond, has issued an order investing Superintendents of the Freedmen's Bureau with powers of Provost-Marshals.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: George M. Towle, District of Columbia, to be Consul at Nantes; Horace C. Gilson, of Idaho, to be Secretary of Idaho; John Pratt, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal for the Territory of New-Mexico; Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of the Territory of Colorado, vice John Evans, resigned; Thomas Francis Meagher, of New-York, to be Secretary of the Territory of Montana; Gen. John H. Slough, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Justice of the Territory of New-Mexico; John McNeill, to be Surveyor of Customs for St. Louis, vice R. J. Howard, removed; Henry R. Sanderson, to be Collector for the Fifth District of Illinois; Edward Kitchell, to be Assessor for the Eleventh District of Illinois; and the following Postmasters: Elisha W. Keys, at Madison, Wisconsin; John Tapley, at Racine, Wisconsin; and George W. Forrest at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

RETURN OF GEN. CLARKE.

Gen. DE WITT C. CLARKE, Executive Clerk of the Senate, has resumed his duties, after an absence from illness the past three weeks.

A CORRECTION.

Owing to several verbal mistakes in the notice of the remarks of Representative WARD, of New-York, yesterday, which placed that gentleman in a false position, it is proper to say his amendment proposed that all persons who shall be deprived of the elective franchise in any State, by reason of a tax or property qualification, or any other which was not in force on the 1st of June, 1866, in any State where the same is applied, shall be excluded from the basis of representation. He said if no other amendment could be agreed upon than the one reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, he would adopt it; but he hoped that the amendment that he had suggested would prevail.

HORSES TAKEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

A bill was also introduced to amend the act to pay for horses taken for service during the rebellion. The amendment provides for reimbursing officers of the military service for horses belonging to them individually which were lost in battle.

ABANDONED AND CAPTURED COTTON.

The records of the Treasury Department show that from March, 1863, up to August, 1865, abandoned and captured cotton valued at $5,744,000 was seized by the government in the Valley of the Mississippi. Of this amount $3,300,000 have been paid into the department, the remainder having been transferred to the original owners of cotton which to that amount had been improperly seized.

COINAGE OF 1865.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the mint and branch mints of the United States coined $32,819,248 64 in gold, silver and copper.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that inland and domestic bills of lading are not subject to stamp duties as such. Most of them, however, contain an agreement or contract, and when such is the case they require a five cent stamp for each sheet or piece of paper on which they are written when they contain no agreement, and all simple receipts for the delivery of property a two cent stamp is sufficient. It has also been decided that manufacturers will not be held liable to an ad valorem tax on the entire value of the satinets which they make from warps, but will be allowed, as heretofore, to deduct the cost or value of such warps before the tax is assessed.

RECEPTION BY SECRETARY HARLAN.

To-night a large number of citizens of Iowa, together with other friends of Secretary HARLAN, repaired to his residence, and complimented him with a serenade. WILLIAM DUANE WILSON, Esq., informed the Secretary that this was done in view of his distinguished services as a citizen of Iowa while officially engaged in Washington, and his recent election to the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN in response said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF IOWA: In expressing my gratitude for this call it may not be inappropriate to respond to the kind allusions made by one of your number to my public services. Heretofore I have not done anything personally to entitle me to this distinction, unless it was an endeavor faithfully and persistently to discharge the duty of a representative of your State while occupying a position in one of the branches of Congress, and since that period to devote myself with equal vigilance and fidelity to my public duties as a member of the great Union party of the whole country. I presume I am indebted for this compliment to the recent action of the Legislature of Iowa in giving me the legal right to anticipate the acceptance of a seat in the United States Senate a year hence. I can only say with regard to that event that I am not foolish enough to disguise the fact that it is personally gratifying to me as an indorsement of my official services at the Capitol, and imposes upon me additional obligations of fidelity to principle and vigilance in the performance of my public duties. You will scarcely expect of me, on this occasion, to address you on the general subject of national affairs. But there is one great question, to which I will briefly allude, now agitating the public mind and moving the public heart; and that is, the terms on which our brothers, who reside in the districts recently in rebellion, shall be permitted to affiliate with their brethren of the other States. The rebellion has been substantially crushed and the fact is admitted by all, and the terms in which they shall be admitted to full fellowship with the Representatives of the other States of the Union, is the only great question which occupies the mind of the American people. In some States the question is attended with difficulty in consequence of the great incongruity of the population, one half of them having been in bondage and abject slavery. While some doubt the possibility of their assuming and wisely discharging the duty of American citizens, I apprehend that none will doubt that they must forever remain free. [Applause.] There are none who suppose they can be shifted from this country to other climes. If this four millions must forever be free, and they and their posterity remain in this country, I presume no wise statesman thinks that for a long time they can be deprived of citizenship. The time at which they should be admitted in a given State to be decided by the Legislature and Representatives of the United States. A partial reorganization of the States has taken place. The leaders in the rebellion have given up the struggle as worse than futile, and they cannot hope in the future to sever the Union, and must therefore remain in it, and the citizens render obedience to the laws. We had no right to expect they would at once acquiesce and admit those who were once slaves to equal rights of citizenship. But the safety of the Republic is more important. Many of our wisest financiers doubt very much whether it would be safe to admit them in their present condition with nearly one-half of the present population excluded from citizenship, and that half the most loyal part of the population. They fear that under the present organization, with the local governments in the hands of those who have recently been in rebellion, the Union men will be in a very lean minority, and think it no more than right that those who recently had their hands red with the blood of the loyal people of the country should not fully manage the local affairs of those States. Some doubt whether the liberated race have sufficient knowledge to participate in all the rights of American citizenship; but for myself, I have never disguised my belief that it is much safer to trust an ignorant loyal man than a wise rebel. [Applause.] I would prefer to secure the loyal minority by uniting them with those who have heretofore been in bondage but are now free, in order to secure, if not a majority, a strong minority, at least, to exact just terms of reorganization. I need hardly say that during the brief period I may remain in my present position, I shall not fail to discuss these opinions, or urge my convictions in the proper quarter. Now, as I disposed to say to-night that such views would be distasteful to the great and good man who is the Chief of the republic. Heretofore he has had the capacity to speak for himself. I believe it has been his purpose to leave the great question of admission with the two Houses of Congress. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen, for your compliment, and now invite you to walk in and make the acquaintance of my family.

The invitation was accepted without hesitation, and the party were hospitably and generously entertained. The band proceeded to the quarters of Senator KIRKWOOD, to compliment him with a serenade, but that gentleman was not at home.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

THE HARBORS OF OHIO.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of certain harbors in the State of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It appropriates, in round numbers, $281,000 for the purpose, including $50,000 for the Cleveland harbor, $24,000 for Grand River, $34,000 for Ashtabula, $20,000 for Connest, $38,000 for Sandusky, and $15,000 for Vermillion.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. POLAND submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire as to the expediency of providing by law that directors of banks, organized under the authority of the laws of the United States, shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such directors, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, introduced a memorial from the citizens of Colorado, now in New-York, asking that Colorado be admitted as a State under the present constitution; which was ordered to lie on the table.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing by law for the payment of pensions to the widows of enlisted men employed as artificers.

ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOODS FROM PUBLIC STORE-HOUSES.

Mr. MORGAN called up the House bill for the extension of the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public storehouses, &c., which was passed.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a post-office and custom-house at Topeka, Kansas.

RELIEF OF SEAMEN.

Mr. GRIMES called up a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act for the relief of seamen and others, borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service," providing that in case any officers of the navy or marine corps, on board a vessel in the employ of the United States, which, by any casualty, or in action with the enemy, has been or may be sunk or otherwise destroyed, shall thereby have lost his personal effects, the proper accounting officers are hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to allow to such officer a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea pay for one month, as compensation for said loss; provided that said loss has not occurred through the negligence or want of skill or foresight of the officers making application for such loss; provided that the accounting officer shall in all cases require a schedule and a certificate from the officer making the claim for effects so lost; and provided further that no allowances shall be made by virtue of this act for any loss incurred prior to the 19th of April, 1861.

Mr. CONNESS objected that the amount named for compensation was not sufficient. He knew of several cases in which the loss was six times the amount of a month's pay. He suggested a provision for a commission to ascertain the exact amount, and pay the amount, much or little.

Mr. GRIMES thought a month's pay would cover the necessary amount of baggage of an officer. When there was an excess or extravagance of personal effects, the government ought not to be held responsible for it.

The bill was passed as reported by the Naval Committee.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. HOWE called up the resolution, offered by him on the 10th inst., for the appointment of provisional governments in the Southern States.

Mr. HOWE replied to the arguments of Messrs. DOOLITTLE and JOHNSON against the resolution. He thought it time for the Senate to stop talking to the country, and reason together as to what was best to be done for the nation. It was no time to build up parties, or to do mercenary work. Ever since the government commenced, there had been at the bottom of society an unmarked mass of humanity which had not had a fair chance. There are millions in the South, said Mr. HOWE, who have been changed by a national decree from chattels to men; and there are other members who have been reduced from men almost to the condition of chattels, because of their fidelity to the flag and constitution of the country. These two classes seemed to demand some care and protection, which they had not hitherto received. It was for them he spoke. He had thought it belonged to republican institutions to carry out and execute the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence to make men equal. That they were not equals in social estimation, that they were not equals in mental culture or physical stations, he knew very well; but he had thought that the weaker they were the more the government was bound to protect them. He knew that a great many of those in whose behalf he spoke were uneducated; but he supposed it was within the province of the Republican party to give culture and education to them. Replying to the argument of Mr. JOHNSON, that the United States could not make war against a State, he said that while the people of a State maintains obedience to the laws they were not amenable to the war powers of the government; but when a State arrayed itself against the government it was amenable to those powers. He never held that the States were destroyed by the war; they were destroyed before the war. Before the war was inaugurated the people of the rebel States took down the States permitted by the constitution and erected others as unlike those which the constitution permits as the German States, or the Mexican States. When South Carolina fired on Sumter and overthrew the United States authority, then she ceased to be a State, and all her people became in the eyes of the law criminals and felons.

The war is over, he said, but order is not restored. But if the people were only as brave and true as the army, order would soon come. God Almighty had raised up for us two hundred thousand men, without whose aid peace might not yet have been restored, and it was for us to see that they were not tramped into the dust again.

Mr. HOWE said Mr. HOWE had argued that the appointment of District Judges in the South was a recognition of the State governments of the South. He did not think it was necessarily so. He might have voted for the confirmation of these Judges; but an act of Congress could terminate their judicial existence.

Replying to the speech of Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HOWE said he did not believe it was very courteous in Mr. DOOLITTLE to refer to him constantly in connection with Mr. SUMNER, and to reply to his (HOWE's) speech by referring to the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts, and "my colleague"—meaning Mr. SUMNER and Mr. HOWE. He (Mr. HOWE) did not advocate any theory because it was somebody else's, but because he believed it to be right. Mr. SUMNER had not indorsed his (Mr. HOWE's) resolution yet, though he hoped he would do so. He denied that Mr. DOOLITTLE was authorized to say that his (HOWE's) resolution was opposed to the Lincoln and Johnson plan of reconstruction. The first proposition in the resolution was that the functions of the States lately in rebellion had been suspended. This he took literally from the message of the President. The second was that the time had arrived for their reconstruction as States. The third proposition was that military governments were unsuited to the people of the South. This, too, he had taken from the message of the President. The fourth proposition followed logically from the first three, and asserted that Provisional Governors ought to be appointed in the South, so that there was looking for a godfather for his resolution he might well call upon the President; but he was not looking for a godfather, and unless the congress of the United States adopted it he wanted it to fall through. The first years of the war, Mr. HOWE said, were spent in an effort to put down the rebellion so as not to leave any impression that there had been any rebellion. We fought safely. It was not the purpose then of the government to interfere with the political organizations of the South, nor to interfere with slavery. This was for the purpose of appealing to the magnanimity of the South; but we found afterward that there was but one way for making peace, and that was by whipping the enemies of the country. Treating of the present condition of the lately rebellious States, Mr. HOWE quoted from letters and documents to prove that the people of that section were disloyal, and were only kept in a state of obedience by the presence of the military power among them.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. HOWE was interrupted by Mr. CONNESS, who, in accordance with notice given yesterday, rose to move a reconsideration of the vote on the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to enable Mr. JOHNSON to submit some remarks on it. He had learned that the bill had been sent to the House, and he moved that the Secretary of the Senate be requested to withdraw it from that body.

Mr. SUMNER hoped that no action would be taken on the motion of Mr. CONNESS, except to vote it down.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.) said that but for the understanding mentioned by Mr. CONNESS, that a reconsideration would be moved, a vote could not have been arrived at yesterday.

The question on sending to the House to recall the bill was put to the Senate and decided in the negative. Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Salisbury, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wright—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pyle, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—22.

Mr. HOWE resumed the floor.

Mr. STEWART inquired of Mr. HOWE for what length of time he would hold the Southern States as Territories.

Mr. HOWE replied that he would keep them in a territorial condition until a Congress composed of loyal men chose to admit them into the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON said that Mr. HOWE had admitted in his speech that he was a long time in favor of admitting Representatives and Senators from Arkansas. He (Mr. JOHNSON) in supposing that Senators and Representatives had then been received, Mr. HOWE believed Congress had now the power to legislate them out of Congress and reduce the State of Arkansas to a territorial condition.

Mr. STEWART said he held that the condition of the Southern freedmen and loyalists was no reason for keeping the South out of the Union, because Congress had full power to protect these people, and there was a bill now pending for this purpose. He was in favor of the measure, and he was in favor of the freedmen's bill passed yesterday. He would say to the Democrats that they were asarding reconstruction by opposing such measures as were passed yesterday.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (Dem.,) interrupted Mr. STEWART to say that he did not know a Democrat in the whole length and breadth of the land who believed in the term "Reconstruction." Our fathers did not know that word when they formed the State governments.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication.

Mr. POMEROY objected to such an extended debate as had taken place on a mere question of reference on Mr. HOWE's resolution. The proposition to refer was not to adopt the resolution, but to refer it to a Special Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. MCDOUGALL obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. TRUMBULL, who moved an executive session.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. FARQUHAR presented the petition of one thousand citizens of the United States for the equalization of the bounties to the soldiers of the republic who served in suppressing the rebellion, and for an increase of pensions to the disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and also reminding Congress of the sentiment of the republic in favor of confiscating rebel lands and their donation to the soldiers.

THE CONTESTED PENNSYLVANIA SEAT.

Mr. UPSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report that ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, on the certificate of election from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has *prima facie* the right to the seat from that district, and is entitled to take the oath of office and occupy the said seat without prejudice to the contestant, WILLIAM H. KOONTZ.

Mr. PAINE, from the minority of the committee, made a report that WM. H. KOONTZ is, *prima facie*, entitled to the seat.

Both reports propose that the contestant serve on Mr. COFFROTH, within fifteen days after the passage of the resolution, a statement of the grounds of said contest, and that Mr. COFFROTH serve on Mr. KOONTZ an answer thereto within fifteen days thereafter, and that both parties have sixty days to take testimony in support of their several allegations.

The report will be over for future consideration.

MILITARY ROAD FOR MINNESOTA.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a resolution, which was passed, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report as to the expediency of directing the Secretary of War to construct a military road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana, and to establish military posts along the line of said road for the protection of emigrants.

EXPORT OF GOODS TO CANADA.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, offered a preamble stating that, *Whereas*, A practice has grown up of exporting merchandise to the British provinces in order to obtain a drawback of the duties paid on the same, creating deposits of such goods at places which prove detrimental to the revenue; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of revising the law of 1799, which provides that no drawbacks shall be allowed on articles exported into foreign States immediately adjoining the United States.

This was agreed to.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, it was agreed that the "previous question" should be moved on the Constitutional Representation Amendment, on Monday, and the vote taken on Tuesday.

The House then resumed the consideration of this subject.

Mr. HARDING (Dem.) said that the country had labored under the delusion that when slavery was abolished, all cause of strife and dissension would be removed, for it was said that slavery was the cause of the rebellion. Remove the cause, it was declared and the effect would cease. But although slavery was abolished the negro came back with redoubled force. The Republican party had manufactured a large amount of capital out of the negro question, and they were still drawing upon it, the subject being as inexhaustible as the widow's barrel of meal and cruise of oil. The fact that the question had continued so long showed that with what care the Republican party had managed it. This was the first time that a political party had undertaken to engraft upon the Constitution of the United States their own political dogmas, including negro suffrage. Seventy amendments had been offered to that constitution, all from the Republican party, or more than three for every printed page of the constitution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, corrected the gentleman, saying there were twenty amendments to the constitution introduced in the House and eight in the Senate.

Mr. HARDING replied that he had but repested the statement made the other day. The way that amendments to the constitution were being introduced by the other side would make them legion very soon.

Mr. HARDING then referred to the Republican party to show that their whole movement was entirely partisan. It had been contended here that the negroes were qualified for suffrage, but while they claimed this they excluded young white men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years of age, some of whom had fought for their country, besides tax-paying widows and all strong-minded unmarried white ladies and all white wives and daughters are disfranchised. The entire mass of negroes, including contrabands, are proposed to be enfranchised. This was equivalent to saying that these classes of white people are less intelligent than the negroes. The negroes are all to be converted into voters, under the idea that they will be the allies of the Republican party and vote their ticket. It was a low, miserable piece of patchwork. They wanted to force political negro equality, but they would never do it in Kentucky; and if the States would not consent to this political negro equality they were to be robbed of their representation. He spoke of the injustice of the Southern Representatives whose section of the country has so much interest in the subject, and while claiming that the white is the superior race, he opposed the efforts to give the black man a share in the government. The Freedman's Bureau was established to train the negroes so that they might vote the Abolition or Republican ticket.

Mr. KELLEY said the gentleman had made a personal appeal to the members on the Republican side as to whether they would favor suffrage to young men between the ages of 19 and 21 years, and tax-paying widows and strong-minded maidens. Now he wished to ask the gentleman whether he was in favor of giving them suffrage, and he asserted the gentleman that if he would introduce a bill for the purpose, it should have his earnest support. As the gentleman charged that laborers, whom he called negroes, had been seduced from the Border States, he wished to ask whether their relations were not still there in great numbers, after taking every negro out of the State of Kentucky? [Laughter.]

Mr. HARDING replied that the gentleman's responses showed that his sympathies were not all for the negro. When had the gentleman's voice been ever heard but in behalf of the negro: He (Mr. HARDING) infinitely preferred giving suffrage to white women than to the negro.

Mr. MCKEE said he had hoped that his colleague, (Mr. HARDING,) would have enlightened the House on the question at issue; but he regretted exceedingly that in his remarks he had pursued the same course as the other members of his party ever since the idea took possession of the public mind that the negro was to become a freeman. His colleague's speech was made up of nothing but the negro; and he had assumed that the Republican party seemed to have but one idea, viz.: to legislate in favor of the negro. Mr. MCKEE held that as slavery had been wiped out the constitution was needed amendment. But this was denied by those who were opposed to levying war, and who said we had no right to call out troops to crush treason. Those who were in favor of amending the constitution were met by those gentlemen with the cry of usurpation, because representatives from the rebellious States were not admitted to the floor. But to sent the Southern representatives from this hall? They departed of their own accord, going out one by one, and State by State. They picked up their hats and walked out in disgust. They wanted no part in the legislation of the nation, and said they would never come back. God bless them! God they were not now here. They had no right to be heard. He did not desire to see the day when a traitor could ask to come back and have the same right as those who upheld our banner in the field. The pending amendment did not go so far as he desired. He would like one saying that no man who had raised his hand against the flag should ever participate in our legislation. But it was not probable that in this he would be gratified. He wanted to legislate for the whole and not a part of the country. It did not appear to his mind that the Southern people were in a condition to be represented in large numbers. He favored the amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, because he thought it was the best we could obtain.

A colloquy took place between Messrs. GRIDER (Dem.) and MCKEE. The former was understood to ask, as peace had returned, why the Southern representatives were not admitted?

Mr. MCKEE replied, if peace did exist as his colleague had said, he (McKEE) could see no reason why there should be an objection to a constitutional amendment, as the party with which his colleague acted had, during the war, said that was not the time to amend the instrument. But he (Mr. MCKEE) did not believe that peace reigned except by means of the armed power. But while he thought thus, he held that it was no less the right but the duty of Congress to make all laws necessary to protect the entire people and secure them in the possession of peace and security in the future. The reason the South was still allowed Representatives was that the people had not shown a loyal spirit, such as would justify their admission. They elect men most odious, while the latter ask for admission with their hands reeking with the blood of loyalists. Let them send men here who during the war stood by the country; elect men who never went into treason, and reject the odious traitors. Never, so help him God, until then would he admit them.

Mr. GRIDER asked whether he would not admit Mr. MAYNARD and the other loyal representatives from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKEE said he did not want to separate East Tennessee from the other parts of the State; and in return asked his colleague whether he would vote to admit the representatives from South Carolina.

Mr. GRIDER replied he would vote to admit the representatives of those States which had been recognized under the plan suggested by the President, provided they presented credentials showing that they were regularly elected. If so, we had no authority to exclude them. If they were unworthy members—if, as his colleague said, they were rebels and traitors—when they got into the hall the House could operate on them.

Some of the members laughed while Mr. GRIDER was speaking, evidently induced to do so by the earnest manner of the gentleman.

Mr. ELDRIDGE raised the question whether it was in order for gentlemen to laugh.

The SPEAKER replied that it was beyond his ability to keep gentlemen from laughing.

Mr. GRIDER said the Republicans had better weep and cry, and not laugh.

Mr. MCKEE in conclusion remarked that the gentlemen on the Democratic side acted as if they were afraid to trust the people with an amendment to the constitution. He, however, believed that the public liberties were safe in their hands, and that they would take care of them.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. MCKEE was congratulated by Mr. STEVENS and other members of the Republican party.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, replied to the remarks of Mr. KELLY, delivered on a previous day, and denied that Congress had the right and power to go into any State and there regulate suffrage so as to secure the right to vote to every citizen of the age of twenty-one years who had lived in any State of the Union. He opposed the adoption of any constitutional amendment; this was not the time, nor was there any reason for it. The amendment would not equalize the representation, as he proceeded to show. The power to regulate suffrage still exists in the several States, and was never surrendered to Congress. No advantage to the country was to be derived from the pending amendment; no class or race was to be benefited by it. The advantage would inure only to the Republican party, should they succeed in obtaining the negro vote.

Mr. KERR said that on a previous day he declared that this Congress had no right, either by the constitution or the declaration of James MADISON on the 4th of August, 1787, to go into Pennsylvania or Iowa and say what electors should control the Legislatures of those and all other States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) having controverted his position, and read from the debates to support his views, Mr. KERR now proceeded to reply to him, and to show that Mr. MADISON, in the debates in the convention, far from maintaining what the gentleman from Pennsylvania claimed, cautioned us against the danger of encroachment on the constitution. He pointed out the distinction made by Mr. MADISON between the right of suffrage and the mode of suffrage, and showed that Mr. MADISON was scrupulous touching the right of suffrage itself.

Mr. WRIGHT (Dem.,) rose to be recognized for the purpose of proposing a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to report a plan of reconstruction.

Mr. KERR, in continuing his remarks, said that the Congress of the United States had no power to go into any State and there regulate suffrage. The power to regulate suffrage was in the